

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2112.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF MR. GLADSTONE AT WEST-CALDER.—SEE PAGE 533.



## BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Kensington Palace, Lady Seymour, of a son.  
On the 25th ult., the Lady O'Hagan, of a daughter.  
On the 26th ult., Lady Emily Van de Weyer, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at New College Chapel, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. J. Barker, L.L.B., Guy, son of E. P. Middleton, Esq., J.P., of Hindringham Hall, Norfolk, to Maud Marian, eldest daughter of F. Bidgood, Esq., Bishop's Lodge, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.  
On the 4th ult., at New York, U.S., by the Rev. Francis Lobdell, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, N.Y., John Newham, of Troy, to Henrietta (Trotty), daughter of G. L. Shand, of Pickle Herring, Southwark, and Olive House, New-cross, London.

## DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Little Hadham Place, Herts, Nicholas Segar Parry, Esq., in the 84th year of his age. Late Master of the Puckeridge Hounds for a period of thirty-seven years.  
On the 30th ult., at his residence, Dythley Park, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, Theobald Dominick, Viscount Dillon, aged 68 years.  
On the 26th ult., at Ryde, the Lady Lucy Louisa Maria, widow of Captain George Rabett, R.N., and sister of the late Earl of Winterton, aged 67.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13.

## SUNDAY, DEC. 7.

Second Sunday in Advent.  
Morning Lessons: Isaiah v.; 1 John i. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xi. 1—11 or xxiv.; 1 John xvi. 1—16.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Alexander Wilson;  
3 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Leighton;  
7 p.m., Rev. Charles Gore.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.

## MONDAY, DEC. 8.

Society of Painters in Water Colours: Opening of Winter Exhibition.  
Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, half-yearly court, elections, &c., 11 a.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haws on the Origin and Influence of Music).  
Farmers' Club, 4 p.m. (Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., on the Working of the Education Acts in the Rural Districts, with discussion).  
Society of Engineers, anniversary, 7.30 p.m.  
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Law of Fixtures).

## TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

Grouse-shooting ends.  
Folk-Lore Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Coote on Catskin, the English and Irish Peau d'Ane).  
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Passenger Traffic of the Thames, Mersey, and Clyde).

## WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

Accession of Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865.  
Literary Fund, 8 p.m.  
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. H. Lake on Psychological Sequence).  
Society of Telegraphic Engineers, 8 p.m.  
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.  
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (annual business).

## THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Walter Severn on the Art of Sketching from Nature).  
Westminster Play, 7 p.m. (the "Trinummus" of Plautus).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, half-yearly court, 11 a.m.  
Commemoration Day at the Charterhouse.  
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.  
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy).

## SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Fleming on a New Form of Resistance Balance for Comparing Standard Coils; papers by Professor J. A. Fleming and J. Perry, and Mr. J. Poynting).  
New Moon, 11.4 a.m.  
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.	Direction.			
November	29.957	29.3	28.1	96	2	34.1	25.7	WSW. W.	27	0.015		
23	30.066	34.3	33.3	96	10	37.4	31.3	W. W.	75	0.100		
24	30.192	36.2	31.8	85	5	40.1	33.5	NNE. ENE.	213	0.050		
25	30.114	33.4	28.1	82	10	36.3	32.9	NNE. ENE.	276	0.005		
26	30.072	34.5	30.9	88	6	40.0	31.1	NNE. E.	223	0.005+		
27	30.030	35.1	29.5	82	7	41.5	29.5	ENE. NE.	175	0.000		
28	30.027	34.7	30.1	85	4	38.9	30.1	NNE. NE.	162	0.000		

\* Snow. † Sleet.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.030	30.053	30.202	30.172	30.076	30.083	29.932
Temperature of Air	27.2	32.8	35.2	34.0	32.2	32.8	33.0
Temperature of Evaporation	27.2	33.5	34.0	31.8	31.8	33.0	34.0
Direction of Wind	WSW.	NNE.	NE.	NE.	N.	ENE.	N.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 12 17 40	8 12 18 45	9 20 19 54	10 25 11 0	11 30	10 2 0 30	0 57 1 25

## SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW OF CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &amp;c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON. MONDAY, DEC. 8, at Two o'clock. Admission, Five shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. Admission, One shilling. Agricultural Hall Co. (Limited), Bedford-street, Islington.

## THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be published next Wednesday, Dec. 10.

IT WILL CONSIST OF A

## LARGE COLOURED PICTURE

ENTITLED

## "MY DARLING'S BETTER!"

From a Painting by Miss Edwards;

TWO OTHER ENGRAVINGS PRINTED IN COLOURS, ENTITLED

## "THE KNIGHT'S RETURN FROM VICTORY,"

By Sir JOHN GILBERT, R.A.;

## "FROM DANGER FREE,"

By HARRISON WEIR;

TWELVE SMALL COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS,

By KATE GREENAWAY;

AND TWO SHEETS AND A HALF OF CHRISTMAS PICTURES AND TALES.

## ENGRAVINGS.

The Waits in the Olden Time. Drawn by H. S. Marks, R.A.  
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By S. Read.  
Cousin Frank Explains Why the Mistletoe Grows. By A. Hunt.  
May I Have the Pleasure? By F. Barnard.  
Breakers Ahead! By L. Smythe.  
My First Proposal. By F. Dadd.  
My Last Proposal. By J. T. Lucas.  
My Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.  
March of Science: Electricity at Christmas. By H. Furniss.  
Tired Out. By Kate Greenaway.  
Welcome Home. By C. J. Staniland.  
After Church: the Compliments of the Season. By F. Barnard.  
A Family Relic. By F. Dadd.  
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By G. Cruikshank.  
The Stirrup Cup. By J. A. Pasquier.

## LITERARY CONTENTS.

How John Morgan Won His Wife. By Mrs. Eiloart.  
The Fires of St. John. By Mrs. Macquoid.  
The Misses Popkin. By Mrs. Riddell.  
The Mistletoe Sprig of Oldstone Hall. By F. C. Burnand.  
Major Black's Love-Letter. By Dutton Cook.  
The Old Mill on the Marsh. By W. W. Fenn.  
My First and Last Proposals. By Percy Fitzgerald.  
Christmas at Little Peopletown Manor. By Byron Webber.  
And SKETCHES and VERSES by W. C. Bennett, J. Lathey, E. Rose, Philip, and others.

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NOW OPEN.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 8. Gallery, 63, Pall-mall.

CANTERBURY.—ZEO, the Modern Phenomenon and Marvel of the World. EVERY EVENING. Her elegant and daring performance on the Flying Bar and the great Auge Leap.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of THE PERI OF PERU. An original musical comedy. By ELIAS REYNOLDS, Esq., the Ballet invented and arranged by M. Desvignes. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Adina, Alce, Holt, Broughton, Agazza, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artistic at 8 p.m. Peri of Peru at Nine. ZEO THE MARVELLOUS at 10.30. Prices, 6d. to 2s. 2d.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shakespeare's Comedy, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm, will be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock until further notice. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

MORNING PERFORMANCES OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO-DAY (Saturday), Dec. 6, at Two o'clock; and on the eight following Saturdays:—Dec. 13, 20, and 27; and Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert A. Beckett. Music by Vivian Bligh; after which A QUIET VISIT, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with BAU FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. For the Christmas Holidays, MASTER TOMMY'S AT HOME, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and A CHRISTMAS STOCKING, a Musical Fairy Tale.

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OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR. Fautouils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 8s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 7.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances. Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that Advertisements for insertion in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 27 be sent, where practicable, towards the close of the previous week. None can be received after six o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 22nd inst.; as, in consequence of Christmas Day falling on Thursday, the paper must be published that week on Wednesday morning.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

An unusually early foretaste of severe wintry weather—piercing northerly winds, keen frosts at night, heavy snows, and day temperature considerably below the average level—compels us to look forward with not a little uneasiness to the meteorological characteristics of the next two or three months. Prophets of the weather foretell, with their customary confidence, what is called "an old-fashioned winter." They may be right—which, by-the-by, they seldom are—but, if it should turn out that there is a close correspondence between their predictions and the actual facts of the case, we must make up our minds to deep and widespread suffering. The youth of the well-to-do may, so far as their own personal experience is concerned, rejoice in the bracing up of their nervous system and in the active exercises and sports which a long spell of wintry weather brings with it, at least to them. The aged, even of the classes who can take refuge in cosy homes, will find some difficulty, with all the aids they can bring to bear in their favour, in resisting the onslaught of a foe which it is impossible wholly to evade. But the poor—men, women, and children, old and young, scantily attired, poorly fed, with little or no fuel, and with but the barest shelter from the biting blasts—how are they to face the all-pervading, all-persistent enemy to their comfort? That they will do it we know, though few of us may know how they will do it, save that we are fully aware it cannot be done but at terrible loss, both physical and moral, to their well-being. It is this which makes a hard winter in this country so trying a calamity. We are never prepared for it. Our seasons are too capricious to allow of our thoroughly adapting indoor arrangements to outdoor extremes. We may be standing now, for aught we can tell, upon the very verge of discomforts which may seriously affect us, even after we have passed beyond it to more genial times. It were better for us, however, not to permit ourselves to go half way towards meeting a trial which, after all, may fail to present itself. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

The week's news place before us several matters for reflection. The death of Mr. Roebuck, M.P., and of M. Michel Chevalier, the great French economist, leaves a felt vacancy in the political world. Arthur Roebuck, late Member for Sheffield, was the architect of his own eminent position, and that was *sui generis*. He was a House of Commons celebrity, admired by all parties, whilst from all he stood apart. In debate he was an athlete, and he dealt his blows, which no one liked to encounter, pretty impartially to all who came in his way. He spared no susceptibility; he had no pity; but he nevertheless did good service to his country, which none but himself was at once qualified and prepared to do. And what he did in this way he did well, generally hitting the right nail upon the head, and sometimes emphatically enunciating truths which most men were thinking about, but which none could be found to express. The Legislature always stands in need of such a man—one who holds himself aloof from party and who is not ashamed or afraid to talk of things as they are. Mr. Roebuck's self-reliance was wonderful; in some cases it approached even to the grotesque. But his love of his country was sincere. His courage was invincible; his integrity transparent to all. His style of speaking was incisive, penetrating, and effective. And now his place is vacant, and "will know him no more." But the remembrance of him will long survive in the Chamber in which his chief services were rendered.



Another political personage whom we are bound to notice this week—one differing in very many respects, in most perhaps, from Arthur Roebuck—claims towards himself that tribute of respect which in Great Britain is always paid to first-rate statesmen—we mean, of course, William Ewart Gladstone. We shall say nothing of the policy which he represents. We look at him in no party light. We say nothing, good or bad, of his errand to Midlothian. We endeavour to mark his progress in Scotland, simply as that of one whose mental and moral features command admiring notice. His labours during the past week seem to be those of a young man rejoicing in his youth, rather than of a man on the very brink of threescore years and ten. His fund of information seems inexhaustible. His power of using it, whether for statement, illustration, or comment, almost unprecedented. The sincerity and fervour of his mind throw a special charm over his oratorical effusions. His exactness in details, and his comprehensiveness of general views make the outpourings of his eloquence highly instructive to such as choose to listen to them. That he has stirred Scotland during the past week, as few men have ever done before, is indisputable. His journeys from place to place have resembled a Royal progress. The popularity which has marked his course may, or may not, indicate a prevalent sympathy with the political principles which he advocates; but whether this be, or be not, the case, his reception in the North is a striking phenomenon, and will, doubtless, have its effect upon public opinion on the Continent. How far it may influence the next General Election we must leave the event itself to tell. But it may be remembered that no one can foresee what may occur between this and then, nor how much of present excitement may be either diverted or evaporated, before the will of the electorate shall be constitutionally expressed.

Thus far respecting Home topics. The School Board elections, the Irish prosecutions, the death of Mr. Delane, late editor of the *Times*, and other home matters of unquestioned interest, must needs give place to a few words on the Royal Marriage in Spain. On Saturday last King Alfonso's second wedding was celebrated. His marriage to the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria is, as far as we know, or as the public has been led to believe, if not one of ardent affection, unobjectionable. What influence it may have upon Spanish politics it is not easy to forecast. Royal matrimonial alliances are not often followed by the results commonly expected of them. One may be incompetent to detect immediately their traces on the social or political state of the country in which they may chance to occur. But there can be no doubt that, directly or indirectly, they touch, at some point or other, popular interests. Europe can afford in the present instance to look on the event with something like cordial sympathy, for Spain is now out of the range of those States, combination with which might affect, to some extent, what is called "the balance of power." Geographically, politically, and morally, it stands alone; and if its advantages are properly used it may yet develop immense resources. That it may do so is the common wish of neighbouring States; and that the present marriage may conduce to this, and as well to the happiness of Alfonso and Christine, is the feeling with which our fellow-countrymen will, no doubt, regard the stately ceremonial at Madrid.

### THE COURT.

The Queen gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield at Windsor Castle on the day her Majesty returned from the Highlands. Princess Christian visited the Queen and Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at the castle the next day. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had an audience of her Majesty. His Excellency the Russian Ambassador was introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, and presented his letters of recall. The Earl of Dufferin (her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg), Count Schouvaloff, and the Marquis of Salisbury arrived at the castle yesterday week. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, Lady Sophia Macnamara, the Earl of Dufferin, Count Schouvaloff, the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Hawarden, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby. Her Majesty held a Council on Saturday last, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and Lord John Manners. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel, Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Thistle. Previous to this the Earl of Fife delivered up to her Majesty the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late father. The Earl of Seafield was introduced, knighted, and afterwards invested by the Queen with the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. The Duke of Montrose was likewise introduced and knighted, and invested with the badge and ribbon of the Order of the Thistle, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross being present as Secretary of State, and Major Richardson as Secretary to the Order. The Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting were in attendance. On Sunday Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell officiated. Princess Louise of Lorne left the castle on Monday. The Queen has suffered for several days from a severe cold, which has prevented her Majesty taking her usual out-of-door exercise; but the latest intelligence announces the Queen to be recovering. Princess Beatrice has had some skating.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. William Stuart, C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands, to be also her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty in his capacity of Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

The Queen has appointed Rear-Admiral Francis William

Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., to be Knight Commander of the Bath. Her Majesty has also made twenty-six appointments of officers to be Companions of the Bath. The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Corporal Schiess, of the Natal Native Contingent, for conspicuous gallantry in the defence of Rorke's Drift Post on the night of Jan. 22, 1879.

Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, and the Hon. Evelyn Paget have succeeded the Countess of Erroll, the Hon. Frances Drummond, and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Lady and Maids of Honour in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at the castle. Lord Elphinstone and Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Mr. Cameron of Lochiel as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Colonel du Plat and Colonel J. C. McNeill have succeeded Major-General L. Gardiner and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equeries in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham House on Saturday last after passing the week with Lord Hastings at Melton Constable. On Sunday the Prince and Princess and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Henry Smith, of Castle Rising, officiated. Monday was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess. The auspicious event was celebrated with the usual festivities at Sandringham. Prince Ferdinand of Glucksburg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were among the guests staying in the house. The Prince, with his visitors, passed the morning shooting. In the afternoon the children of the schools of Sandringham, West Newton, Wolferton, and Dersingham were entertained in honour of the Royal birthday. The Prince and Princess, who take great interest in the education of the children of the poor on the Royal estate, with a large party, visited the room where the children were partaking of tea. The day was observed with due honours at Norwich and at various towns in Norfolk, and also at Windsor and in the metropolis. The Prince and party have had fair sport in the Royal preserves. The Prince has consented to become the patron of the Society for the Acclimatisation of Fish in Norfolk and Suffolk, and has sent a donation of £10.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, on board the *Bacchante*, left Madeira on the 25th ult.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh gave the servants a ball at Eastwell on the 25th ult. The Ashford band was in attendance. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, with their guests, were present during a portion of the evening.

Princess Louise of Lorne is expected to return to Canada by the Allan mail line steamer *Sarmatian* on Jan. 22 next.

The Duke of Connaught, having through the Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of the county, General Brownrigg, signified his consent to become an honorary member of the Weyside Lodge, No. 1395, Woking, has been duly elected a member of that lodge.

Prince Leopold, who arrived in Paris on Sunday, was present on Monday during a portion of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. He was received on entering the Palais Bourbon by the Questors, and was conducted by them to the President's tribune.

The Duchess of Teck and the Duchess of Connaught attended a morning concert given at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond-hill, yesterday week, in aid of the funds of the Richmond Hospital. The proceeds of the concert exceed £70.

The Duke de Chartres has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Chantilly.

Don Carlos entertained Sir R. Bateson Harvey, M.P., Mr. Coleman, High Sheriff of Bucks, and a party at dinner on Saturday last at Brown's Hotel.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff took his departure from the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, on Saturday last for Cannes, to pay his respects to the Empress of Russia. His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday last from Melbury House, Dorset. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe arrived a few days since on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, from Floors Castle, Kelso. The Marchioness of Londonderry and Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest have left Plas Machynlleth to join the Marquis at Mount Stewart. The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Dudley House, Park-lane, from Brighton. Earl and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for Paris on their way to Marseilles and Africa. The Earl and Countess of Sefton have arrived at Normanton Park on a visit to Lord and Lady Aveland from Croxteth Park. The Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Fanny and Blanche Stanhope have arrived at Elvaston Castle, Derby. The Earl of Mountcharles, who arrived from Gibraltar early in the week, has joined the Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham at Slane Castle, county Meath.

Viscount and Viscountess Downe have arrived at Danby Lodge, Whitby. The Viscount has purchased the remainder of the lease of the late Dowager Lady Carington's residence in Berkeley-square. Lady George Gordon Lennox gave amateur theatrical performances at 54, Grosvenor-street, on Monday and Tuesday, in aid of the distress in Kent. The entertainments consisted of "Sweethearts," "My Uncle's Will," and a recitation by the Hon. Lady Sebright.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain F. Herbert (late 9th Lancers), second son of Mr. William Herbert, of Clytha, with Mdlle. La Baronne Cécile d'Anethan, eldest daughter of the late Baron Auguste d'Anethan, was solemnised in Brussels on the 29th ult. The ceremony was performed by Monseigneur Vanutelli, Papal Nuncio, in the private chapel of the Episcopal Palace. His Excellency Sir Savile Lumley, British Minister in Brussels, gave a dinner and ball in honour of the bride and bridegroom on the previous Thursday. After the wedding breakfast, which was numerously attended, the bride and bridegroom left for the south of France.

Lieutenant William Christopher James, Royal Scots Greys, only son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice James, was married yesterday week to Miss Effie Gray Millais, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Everett Millais, R.A., at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens. The service was choral. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, M.A. In the afternoon Lieutenant and Mrs. James left town for Cliveden, which the Duke and Duchess of Westminster had placed at their disposal.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Hastings and the Hon. Elizabeth Harbord, third daughter of Lord Suffield; and between Mdlle. de Tuyl, sister of the Baroness van Brienon, and Count Henry Lützow, Attaché to the Austrian Legation at the Hague.

### POLITICAL.

To the reader who may have experienced some amazement at contemplating for so many successive mornings the columns upon columns devoted to Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Midlothian nothing better could have been wished than that he or she should have had the pleasure of hearing the right hon. gentleman deliver with unsurpassable eloquence his series of political addresses. At a ripe age when most men seek repose, Mr. Gladstone has thrown himself into this electioneering contest with all the vigour and earnestness of youth, tempered by the statesman's wisdom. His deliverances in Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and West Calder were marked by undiminished energy, and more than usual felicity of imagery. His comparison, for example, of the fussy "Imperialism" of her Majesty's Ministers with the action of the Lilliputians to Gulliver excited the laughter of some three thousand listeners at Dalkeith; and their cheers gave emphasis to the assertion that England was being tied down in the same manner by all sorts of dangerous covenants. There was a ca'-me-ca'-thee, albeit legitimate, ring about Mr. Gladstone's subsequent affirmations—that Scotland deserved a larger share of Parliamentary representation, that he favoured the abolition of hypothec. In accord with not a few was he also when he plumped for "local option" in the regulation of licenses for the liquor trade. Mr. Gladstone would leave it to Time to deal with the Established Church. But, with regard to the land question, he would free tenants from their "fetters," and do away with the laws of settlement and entail. As for the bugbear of Home Rule, he looked for the settlement of that vexed question to the institution of a form of "County Government" applicable to the whole kingdom, which would at once satisfy local needs and relieve Parliament of the necessity of legislating on many domestic affairs. Ere he could depart from Dalkeith, Mr. Gladstone was compelled to address a meeting of ladies; and to them he made a special speech, which deserves to rank among classic models of the loftiest school of oratory. The right hon. gentleman, at West Calder the next day, pointed the moral of his remarks on the land problem by dilating on diverse branches of the question—by showing that agricultural distress had been greater in the easternmost States of America than it had been in the United Kingdom; by expressing the hope that he might take part in the liberation of tenants from the restraints of unjust law and custom; by demonstrating that in France, where peasant proprietorship is widespread, the value of land had latterly increased far more rapidly than it had in England; and by demolishing the ghost of "protection," revived by Mr. Chaplin under the specious guise of "reciprocity." Later, freshness was even bestowed on the consideration of the foreign policy of the Government; and the rich and varied rhetoric of Mr. Gladstone gave comparative newness to another denunciation of the Ministry's dealing with the Eastern Question, and to an epigrammatic exposure of the real meaning of the Earl of Beaconsfield's Guildhall phrase:—

But what did the two words "Liberty and Empire" mean in the Roman mouth? They meant simply this: liberty for ourselves, empire over the rest of mankind (Cheers).

Drawing-room conversation with the Liberal magnates of Midlothian at Dalmeny usurped the place of platform oratory on the Friday. On Saturday last, Mr. Gladstone made a second visit to Edinburgh, in company with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and Edinburgh again accorded to the ex-Premier a reception such as is ordinarily reserved for Royal personages. Mr. Gladstone's host, Lord Rosebery, presided over the great meeting in the Corn Exchange, and in his introductory speech, a model of brevity, touched a responsive chord when he referred to Mr. Gladstone's having "passed through one long series of well-ordered triumphs from his home in Wales to the Metropolis of Scotland." It was then the privilege of the large auditory to hear from the acknowledged master of finance a superbly clear exposition of the extravagant way in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has increased the expenditure of the country by many millions. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered when he roundly said that the eight millions by which the Government had swollen the Budget would have been far better employed had they been flung into the sea. An endeavour to render Mr. Gladstone's sonorous periods audible by means of the telephone in a neighbouring hall was only partially successful. Bringing his Edinburgh campaign to a close by an address on Saturday evening to a vast gathering of working men, who filled the Waverley Market (at which assemblage further addresses were handed to the right hon. gentleman), Mr. Gladstone eloquently summed up his protest against the Eastern policy of the Government by stating how it had alienated the Christian populations lately emancipated from the thralldom of the Porte, and by repeating that the support of the freedom of these enfranchised peoples was the one course for England to adopt.

If Mr. Gladstone looked forward to a few days' repose on his leaving Dalmeny Park last Monday to be the guest of Lord and Lady Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle, he was speedily awakened from his day-dream. A brief speech was drawn from him at Dunfermline, and was paid for in kind, sets of table-linen being the gifts. At Perth Mr. Gladstone received the freedom of the burgh, and the right hon. gentleman's reply contained a notable eulogium of the great ability and political integrity of Mr. Roebuck, whose death he had read of with deep regret that morning. This address was delivered in the City Hall. On returning to the station, Mr. Gladstone found an assemblage of about eight thousand persons, and had to receive a fresh sheaf of addresses, and make yet another speech. There was a further welcome at Dunkeld, another at Aberfeldy, where the illustrious traveller's eloquence was again tapped; and even under the hospitable roof of Taymouth Castle, on the morrow, Mr. Gladstone was called upon to speak, and gave sound advice through the Killin and Breadalbane Liberal Association to Liberals generally. There remained the Glasgow visit, the programme for which was a torchlight reception on Thursday night, delivery of the Rectorial address on Friday morning, and of the political speech in the evening. Mr. Gladstone having arranged to return south on Saturday, the Liberals of Chester (whom Mr. Dodson, M.P., addressed on Monday) have resolved to accord him a hearty welcome-home to-day.

When are Ministers to reply to Mr. Gladstone? Unless an opportunity be created before, it seems that the answers may be postponed till the 18th inst., when Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Cranbrook will, it is said, address a Conservative gathering at Leeds.

Political utterances generally have been so dwarfed by the colossal speeches of the Liberal candidate for Midlothian that we need do no more than mention that on Sunday Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and others addressed a large meeting in Hyde Park in opposition to the arrest of Messrs. Davitt, Daley, and Killen in Ireland; and that Mr. Parnell spoke to the same effect on Saturday in Liverpool.

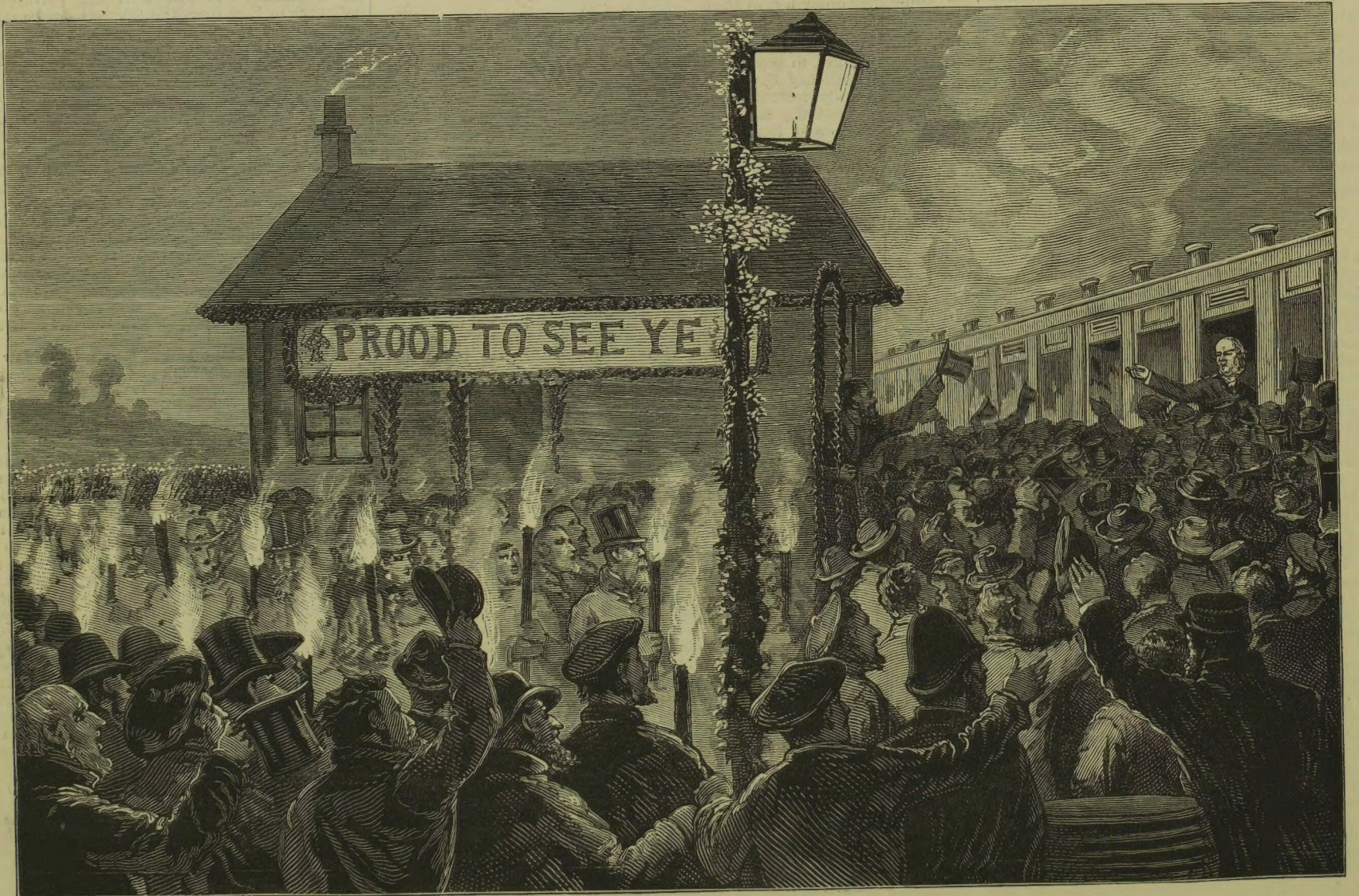


M R. G L A D S T O N E I N M I D L O T H I A N.

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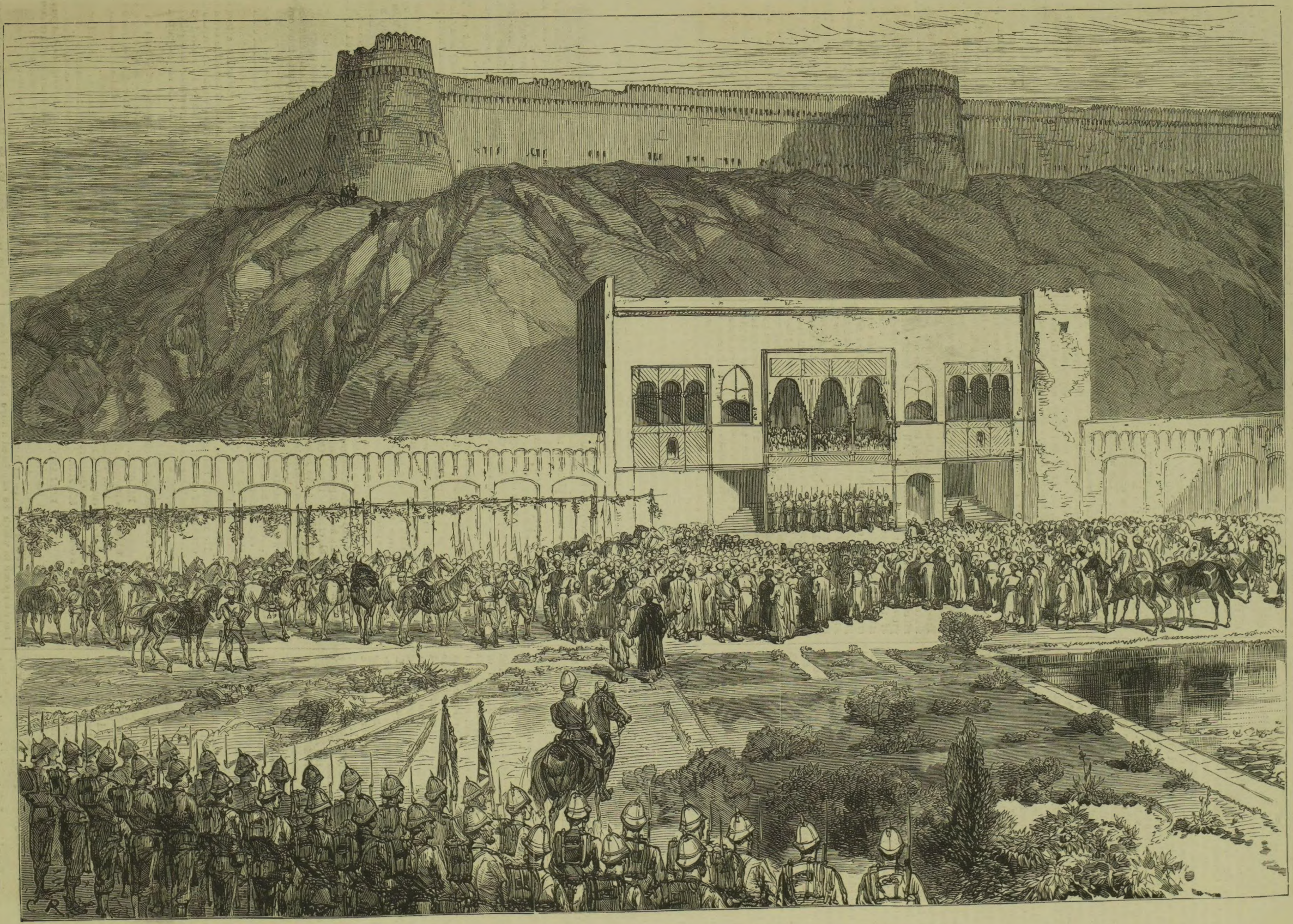


GLADSTONE MEETING IN THE CORN EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH: THE LADIES' GALLERY.



DEPARTURE OF MR. GLADSTONE FROM WEST CALDER.





GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS READING A PROCLAMATION TO THE CITY OF CABUL.—SEE PAGE 522.



## THE OCCUPATION OF CABUL.

The deposed Ameer Yakoob Khan has been sent away from Cabul by the British Government, to be detained as a State prisoner in India, though nominally a guest or hostage. There is no other important news.

Our Correspondents at the head-quarters of General Sir F. Roberts, at the capital city of Afghanistan, have furnished us with sketches of the ceremony of his reading his proclamation to the inhabitants of Cabul, on Oct. 12, at the Divan-i-am, or pavilion in the Ameer's gardens, below the Bala Hissar. At eleven in the morning the whole field force was paraded, lining both sides of the broad road leading to the Bala Hissar. Next to the gateway the 67th Foot were stationed. Then, in the following order, were the Horse Artillery, the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders, the Field Artillery, Gatlings, and Sappers, the 5th Punjab Infantry, the Mountain Battery, the 23rd Punjab Pioneers, the 28th Native Infantry, the 9th Lancers, 5th Punjab Cavalry, 12th Punjab Cavalry, and the 14th Lancers, forming an imposing double line.

At noon General Roberts, accompanied by the whole of his staff and by all the native chiefs and a cavalry escort, left the camp and moved slowly down the road through the lines of troops. The bands and trumpets played, and the troops gave the general salute. As the procession neared the Bala Hissar the artillery commenced a salute of thirty-one guns, which was not concluded before the head of the procession rode through the gateway into the Bala Hissar. Conducted by numerous Sirdars, including the Ameer's nephew and son and Padsha Khan, the Ghilzai chief, the procession arrived at the Ameer's garden. The walled fort on the hill above, shown in our view of the scene, is the Khala Feringhee, from which, on Sept. 3, the insurgent soldiery fired down upon the British Residency.

General Roberts entered the palace, attended by his staff, and in a few minutes appeared at a window overlooking the garden, where a large number of people were assembled by order of the Ameer. Yakoob Khan himself was ill, and pleaded this excuse for not attending at the ceremony. General Roberts then addressed the multitude, pausing between each sentence, which was then translated to the crowd—first in Cabulese, then in Persian—by the Sirdars.

"People of Cabul.—Early in October I issued a proclamation to you, telling you that the British army was advancing to occupy Cabul, and warning you that anyone opposing the advance of the army would be treated as a rebel against the authority of the Ameer. In spite of this warning, the progress of the army has been persistently opposed by the people of Afghanistan, especially of Cabul. In return, it would not be beyond the demands of justice that Cabul should be levelled to the ground. The great British Government, however, tempering mercy with pity, decrees that Cabul shall be spared. It is necessary, however, that a severe punishment should be inflicted. It has been decided that the buildings of the Bala Hissar, and of the city, interfering with the proper military occupation, shall be destroyed. A heavy fine, the amount of which will be fixed later on, will be levied on the citizens. A military Governor will be appointed over the city and a radius of ten miles around it. This district will be placed under martial law, and all within it are required to give up their arms. Anyone found bearing arms within this district within one week of the present time will be punished with death. All persons having in their possession property belonging to the late Embassy are required to bring it in immediately, under the severest penalties. A reward of fifty rupees will be paid for the denunciation and conviction of anyone concerned in the late cowardly massacre, which has left a lasting blot upon the Afghan name. For a subaltern officer or captain seventy-five rupees will be paid. For a field officer 125 rupees will be paid. For each English rifle delivered up three rupees will be paid. The native troops will march through the city to-morrow, and the Sirdars are ordered to attend."

After the speech the General and his staff entered the camp, and the troops marched back to their quarters. The 5th Ghorkas and the 67th were to occupy the Bala Hissar.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Chambers met in Paris on Thursday week, for the first time since Sept. 4, 1870. In the Senate no business of importance was transacted. In the Chamber M. Gambetta congratulated the deputies on the vote which had restored to Paris her legal title of the capital of France. The Government was now installed, he said, in the only place from which the country could be governed with authority. M. Gambetta urged the members to avoid needless and angry discussions, and to direct all their efforts to the supreme end—the grandeur of the country and the consolidation of the Republic. M. Haentjens, a Bonapartist, brought forward an interpellation demanding measures to relieve distress arising from the dearness of bread and wine; and, after a discussion, the motion was negatived by a large majority, and the Chamber adjourned until Saturday. On that day M. Naquet's proposal for the introduction of a law of divorce was placed on the order of the day, and the House adjourned without transacting any business of importance. There was a long discussion last Monday upon a motion of a Radical deputy, M. Maigne, in favour of abrogating the law which prohibits work on Sundays. M. Keller, of the Right, spoke against Sunday work, and advocated an extension of the law; but M. Maigne's motion was adopted by 335 votes against 102. A motion of M. Devaux, of the Left, for the suppression of the post of Military Chaplain was likewise agreed to, as was also a proposal made by MM. Louis Blanc, Brisson, and others, in favour of modifying the standing order which authorises the exclusion of a deputy from the sittings of the House for thirty days. Prince Leopold (who arrived in Paris on Saturday last from Darmstadt) was present during the sitting, and occupied M. Gambetta's box.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber, M. Baudry d'Asson, a Legitimist, withdrew a question he had given notice of, which had been looked forward to as likely to afford the Ministers an opportunity of explaining their policy. M. Waddington thereupon complained of the custom which had been introduced of giving notice of a question and afterwards withdrawing it. The Ministry was said to be in extremity, but it was not at private conventions, but openly from the tribune, that questions relating to it ought to be brought forward. It was for the House to proclaim whether the Ministers did or did not possess its confidence. If they did not they were ready to retire. M. Waddington's speech was received with cheers.

A meeting of the Republican Left was held on Sunday, and resolutions were passed formally announcing the intention of the party to support the Cabinet.

The Bureaux of the Left in the Chamber, at a joint sitting last Monday, agreed upon the following points as part of their political programme:—Liberty of meeting and association, excluding only from the latter privilege congregations not authorised by the State; liberty of the press; gratuitous,

secular, and compulsory education. An animated discussion then took place upon the subject of the plenary amnesty, and it was finally decided that the question should be submitted, by specially appointed delegates, to the respective groups, and afterwards brought up again before a joint sitting of the Bureaux.

Tuesday's papers announce that the Ministers, at a Cabinet Council held the previous day at the residence of M. Waddington, resolved to demand a vote of confidence from the Chamber immediately.

The first prize of 15,000*fr.* for the best design for a memorial of the defence of Paris, to be erected at Courbevoie, has been awarded to M. Barrias.

M. Michel Chevalier, the eminent French political economist, died in Paris on Saturday, at the age of seventy-three.

The death is announced of the Comtesse d'Andigné, widow of the Vendean General, at the age of eighty-two. She studied painting under Robert Lefèvre, and was an accomplished amateur.

Theodore Morawski, the last of the statesmen who took part in the Polish revolution of 1830-1, died in Paris on the 21st ult., at the age of eighty-three. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Polish National Government, and author of a history of Poland.

## SPAIN.

The marriage of the King and the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria was celebrated on Saturday last in the Atocha Church, Madrid. The weather was finer than it had been for some days previously, and the wedding was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony. The streets were decorated with flags, and tapestry was hung from many of the balconies. In the church were assembled deputations from the Cortes, the Senate, the Army and Navy, and the Courts of Justice, as well as the special Envoys and a large number of ladies. After the ceremony, which was very short, the King and Queen drove to the palace and witnessed the march past of the troops. At night crowds thronged the streets to see the illuminations. There was a State reception at the palace on Sunday, which was very numerously attended. Afterwards the Queen-mother, who has been well received at Madrid, was visited in her apartments by nearly all attending. A Commission of the Senate paid their respects, a proceeding which, however, the Congress, on the motion of Señor Ayala, the President, did not observe. The Opera-House at night presented a splendid spectacle, being, indeed, a blaze of magnificent toilettes and uniforms. All the Royal family were present. The first bull-fight at Madrid on Monday in honour of the Royal marriage, despite a piercingly cold wind, attracted thousands of people, who, the day being a fine one, crowded the route of the Royal procession. A *Standard* telegram says that the boxes were filled with ladies, and the Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary were present with their staffs. King Alfonso and Queen Christine were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and Queen Isabella also had a hearty reception. The toreros killed eight bulls, but not without many exciting incidents. One bull jumped the barrier, knocking down several persons and tossing a gendarme. Two other animals also injured two of the attendants. The telegram says that the people expressed much satisfaction to see the Queen remain throughout the entire performance, as well as the Austrian Duke. A banquet was given on Tuesday at the Royal Palace to all the diplomatic representatives of foreign Powers in Madrid. The second bull-fight took place on Tuesday, and was attended again by the Royal family. No accident happened, but eight bulls and several horses were killed in the usual style. Lord and Lady Napier absented themselves from both bull-fights. The wedding festivities closed in the evening with a banquet in the Hall of Columns at the Palace, where the King entertained 130 guests, including the Royal family and the representatives of the European Monarchs, to whom the King and Queen expressed much satisfaction at the congratulatory telegrams they had received from their Sovereigns. We learn from the *Standard's* correspondent at Madrid that after the banquet a general reception took place, and 1000 persons were present by Royal command. A military display by torchlight which was to have taken place at night was prevented by a heavy snowfall.

Fresh floods were reported on Saturday last to have occurred on the banks of the Guadalquivir.

A Madrid telegram says that vineyards in Malaga covering an area of 29,660 hectares have been attacked by the phylloxera vastatrix. The pest is increasing in the provinces of Gerona and Catalonia.

Kublink, Parcho, and Limouz, the Cuban insurgent leaders, are reported to have surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

## ITALY.

Signor Cairoli on Thursday week presented the new Ministry to the Chamber, and made a statement of the questions with which they have undertaken to deal. A cold reception was given to the Ministry, and leave was subsequently asked to interpellate the Government relative to the late Ministerial crisis. The Chamber yesterday week adopted the convention for the purchase of the Roman Railways by the Government. Signor Sella subsequently introduced an interpellation of which he had given notice with reference to the recent Ministerial crisis. Signor Cairoli replied, and stated that the difference which arose between the members of the last Cabinet concerned the course to be pursued in regard to the grist tax question; and he defended the combination he had entered into with Signor Depretis for the formation of the present Ministry. Signor Sella said he was not satisfied with the Ministerial explanations. Signor Grimaldi, the late Minister of Finance, said he was ready to defend his own responsibility before the Chamber and the country, and he awaited the approaching discussion of the finances without apprehension. He respected the opinions of all, but arithmetic was not a question of opinion. On Monday the Minister of Public Works laid on the table a convention with the Eastern Telegraph Company for laying a cable between Sicily and the Lipari Islands. Signori Spantigatti and Tajani were on Tuesday elected vice-presidents of the Chamber of Deputies.

## BELGIUM.

The Budget which was brought into the Second Chamber, at Brussels, on the 27th ult., estimates the expenditure at 276,375,086*fr.*, and the revenue at 273,490,060. A conversion of Rentes will reduce the expenditure by 2,351,110*fr.*, but this will still leave a deficit of 553,916*fr.*

## HOLLAND.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Second Chamber the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs were adopted. In the course of the debate the Foreign Minister, Baron van Lynden, made a speech in which he expressed a hope that the Treaty of Extradition with the United States of America would soon be concluded. He proceeded to defend the commercial policy of the Government, and maintained that the favourable position occupied by the Netherlands afforded a guarantee that foreign Powers would always have to take Dutch interests into their consideration. The establishment created by Baron Overbeck in the north of Borneo had no political character. The Government vigilantly followed the progress of this question,

and was now convinced that England would do nothing which would give the Netherlands any cause to complain of a line of action contrary to the spirit of the Treaty of 1824.

A telegram from Rome states that the Propaganda has approved the proposal of Cardinal M'Closky for the establishment of three new bishoprics in the United States, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of New York.

## GERMANY.

The King and Queen of Denmark arrived at Berlin early yesterday week, and were received by the German Crown Prince, who drove with them to the palace, where a suite of apartments had been prepared for their reception. Their Danish Majesties were visited shortly after their arrival by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and were also waited upon by the principal members of the Royal family. In the evening the King and Queen dined at the palace with the Emperor and a brilliant company. They subsequently went to the opera to hear Madame Adelina Patti sing in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and were accompanied on their return by the Emperor and Empress, who took tea with them as their guests. The Princes and Archdukes who had attended the opera with them also followed them back to the palace. The King and Queen left Berlin last Saturday morning for Copenhagen. They were accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince of Germany. There have been, as usual, many rumours respecting this visit; but it is also affirmed that it had no political significance whatever.

The Empress, imitating the example of his Majesty, has contributed a handsome sum in aid of the sufferers by famine and hard times in Silesia.

Last Saturday Prince Friedrich Karl, who was familiarly known as the "Red Prince" in the Franco-German war, and who is still better known in this country as the father of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, celebrated his silver wedding with the Princess Friedrich Karl, who, like the Prince her husband, continues to enjoy excellent health. Almost all the members of the Prussian Royal family, including the Crown Prince, took part in the festivities.

Prince Gortschakoff had an audience of the Emperor William on Sunday. Prince Gortschakoff also called upon the Empress and the Crown Prince, the Crown Prince returning the visit of the Russian Chancellor in the afternoon. On Monday evening Prince Gortschakoff left Berlin. Count Hatzfeld, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, had an audience of the Emperor on Sunday.

Prince Bismarck has published a letter to those who have offered him advice in consequence of the rumours that had been circulated as to his state of health, the largest number of his correspondents being persons in England. He is still too unwell to answer each by letter, but he offers them publicly his heartiest thanks.

A ministerial announcement has been made at Berlin that, with the consent of the Federal Council, the restrictions put into force under the Socialist law with respect to the right of residence and the carrying of arms in Berlin and its neighbourhood, are to continue in force for another year. Those persons who have already been expelled will still be refused permission to return.

A bill concerning Alsace-Lorraine was submitted yesterday week to the Federal Council proposing the issue of a 4½ per cent loan, not exceeding the amount of 24,380,000 marks, to be devoted principally to the construction of railways, canals, roads, and works for the protection of the country against inundations of the Rhine.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday, the Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question, said that the continuance of the minor state of siege in Berlin and its vicinity was unavoidable, as the secret Social-Democratic agitation had increased, and the old connection with the agitators in foreign countries was maintained.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Zichy's resignation as Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been accepted, and the Grand Cross of St. Stephen has been conferred upon him by the Emperor.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Monday began the debate on the Army Bill. Thirty-three members inscribed their names on the list of speakers.

The Hungarian Parliament has definitively voted the Bill by which Bosnia will be included in the Austro-Hungarian frontier line. On Monday the Lower House passed a bill giving authority to the Government for the provisional exercise of the Budget for a period of three months.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet on Tuesday agreed to the prolongation of the existing army law for a period of ten years after rejecting an amendment proposing to extend its operation for two years only.

Resolutions proposing a great reduction of the strength of the army in time of peace, and of the duration of the operation of the Army Law, were passed by large majorities at the sitting of the Liberal Club at Vienna on Wednesday night, the effect of which opposition will be that the Government Army Bill in its present form cannot pass the Lower House, as it will fail to obtain the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution.

The Emperor-King, exercising the right of pardon, has remitted the remainder of the imprisonment imposed upon M. Miletics, who was sentenced to five years' incarceration for high treason. His Majesty has at the same time ordered the stoppage of the criminal prosecutions instituted against Hungarian subjects for participation in the Servo-Turkish war. Thirty-three persons benefit by this act of clemency.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor left Livadia last Saturday afternoon and arrived at Simferopol at eleven o'clock the same evening. His Majesty continued his journey at midnight on the Ostrovo-Simferopol Railway for Moscow, where he arrived at nine on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning a deputation proceeded to Kremlin to congratulate his Majesty upon his visit to Moscow.

After the arrival of the Emperor of Russia in Moscow, whilst a second train containing his Majesty's baggage was on its way to Moscow, an explosion occurred, by which one of the luggage vans was blown to pieces, and seven carriages were thrown off the rails. No one was injured.

The Empress of Russia is confined to her bed at Cannes, and Dr. Alycheffsky is in constant attendance on her Majesty.

After receiving a third warning from the Minister of the Interior for an article appearing in its *feuilleton*, the publication of the *Golos* has been prohibited for a period of five months.

At Elizabethgrad, on Thursday week, a young man was arrested, whose travelling-bag was full of poisonous and explosive substances.

The court-martial at St. Petersburg has sentenced Léon Mirsky to be hanged for shooting at the chief of the gendarmes, and several other offences; Juri Tarkhoff was condemned to hard labour for thirteen years; and six other prisoners were acquitted. The sentence of death upon Léon Mirsky has, however, been commuted to hard labour in the mines for an indefinite period.

## TURKEY.

Constantinople telegrams state that Sir Henry Layard has



remonstrated against the projected concession to a French company for the construction of the quays at Constantinople, whereby the company would obtain the right of levying a tonnage duty of 4l. upon vessels entering the port. In compliance with a request of Sir Henry Layard, the Sultan will appoint Christians Governors of the provinces of Erzeroum and Zeitoun, and has ordered a complete amnesty to be accorded to the participants in the disturbances in the latter province. The Porte has, at Sir Henry's request, withdrawn the order given to Midhat Pasha to send a military expedition against the Druses in the Lebanon. Baker Pasha, after having a parting audience with the Sultan, left last Saturday for Alexandretta, whence he proceeds to Aleppo. According to a telegram from Constantinople, Lord Salisbury has informed the Porte that he is satisfied it sincerely desires to carry out reforms and follow no policy adverse to British interests in the East.

The Turkish Council of Ministers has, it is announced, resolved to endeavour to bring about a distinct understanding with Greece, and to avoid any appeal to the Powers.

In principle the proposal of the Vatican for the diplomatic representation of the Holy See at Constantinople has been adopted by the Porte, the only point still under discussion being the manner in which the Papal representative would exercise his jurisdiction over the various Catholic communities in Turkey.

## SERVIA.

After a frequently adjourned debate M. Ristics has finally obtained a triumphant vote upon the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne; 113 out of 148 members voted in favour of the Government draught.

## ROUMANIA.

At the opening of the regular Session of the Roumanian Legislature on Thursday week a long message from Prince Charles was read recommending several important measures. M. Rosetti has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and MM. Kitzu Sihleanu and Giani Fleva have been chosen as Vice-Presidents.

M. Georgieff has presented his credentials to Prince Charles as Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in Roumania.

The Senate completed its organisation on Monday, Prince Demetrius Ghika being elected President.

## BULGARIA.

The Assembly has presented an address to Prince Alexander. It first thanks the "Czar Liberator" for their independence, and then accuses the Cabinet of being the cause of the internal disorder and want of prosperity of the Principality.

Mr. Palgrave, the British Political Agent in Bulgaria, has left Sofia for Constantinople.

## EGYPT.

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs on authority that complete accord exists between the Khedive, the Egyptian Government, and the European Controllers, the former having at a meeting held on Monday adopted certain conclusions at which the Controllers had arrived concerning the treatment of the Floating Debt.

Nubar Pasha reached Alexandria on Thursday week.

The Egyptian troops which are leaving for Massowah were inspected by the Khedive, who advised the officers to be careful of the treatment of their men.

Further news has been received from Gordon Pasha, who requests that no fears may be entertained as to his personal safety. He is to be conducted back to Egypt, and he hopes that King John has come to the idea of a perfect alliance.

## AMERICA.

The new Session of the United States Congress began on Monday by the reading of the President's Message.

President Hayes states that the resumption of specie payments has been followed by a great revival of business in favour of America. He recommends the abolition of "legal tender paper money," the policy of the United States having always been to avoid a national debt. The Message earnestly desires that Civil service reform may be brought about; says that the Panama Canal scheme is in a fair way of being brought to a successful issue; and, with respect to the Canadian fisheries question, says that the British Government has under consideration the demand for 105,305 dols. damages in the Fortune Bay case, and that an early reply is anticipated. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary examination, the subject of the participation of the United States in provincial fisheries, as regulated by treaty, will be immediately brought to the attention of the British Government with a view to the early and permanent settlement of the whole question, which was only temporarily adjusted by the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. Secretary Sherman's report on the finances of the United States has also been published. He insists on the necessity of economy, deprecates any change in the tobacco or spirit duties, and advises, in the event of an increase of the appropriations, a moderate duty on tea and coffee and a tax on the manufacturers of opium.

A resolution was introduced in both Houses on Tuesday in favour of granting the protection of the American Government to the Nicaragua Canal Company. In the Senate General Burnside spoke in favour of the motion introduced by him during the last Session reaffirming the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Darien Canal Scheme. In the House of Representatives a resolution to the effect that no change should be made during the present Session in the currency laws was proposed and referred to the proper Committee.

Yesterday week, being Thanksgiving Day in the United States, was observed as a general holiday.

The usual monthly return of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the public debt of the States to have decreased during November by 800,000 dols. The cash in the Treasury amounts to 207,218,000 dols.

The President has nominated Mr. George W. McCreary, Secretary of War, as a Circuit Judge in Iowa; Mr. Alexander Ramsey being appointed to succeed him as Secretary of War.

Mr. Clare Sewell Read, M.P., and Mr. Albert Pell, M.P., after a tour throughout the Western agricultural regions to Manitoba, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, also south-west to Texas, returned to Philadelphia last week. A *Times* telegram states that they have thoroughly examined the system of cultivation, transportation, and ocean shipment of provisions and grain, having travelled on an average 120 miles every day since their arrival, besides making minute investigations. They go next to Baltimore, Washington, and New York, and sail for England on Dec. 10.

## CANADA.

The *Times* announces that the Canadian Government has resolved to add to the Ottawa Cabinet another member, who shall reside in London. The gentleman who has been selected to fill this position is Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G. He is a son of the well-known Scotch novelist, John Galt, and has already taken a distinguished part in Canadian public affairs.

The New York papers publish a despatch from Montreal, which states that the Imperial Government is reported to be establishing a reserve of 10,000 men in Canada, composed of

militia of the Dominion, for active service at home or abroad if required.

The Opera House in Toronto has been destroyed by fire. Orders have been issued that neat cattle from Europe, on entering Quebec, Halifax, or St. John's, shall be subjected to ninety days' quarantine.

We learn from Winnipeg that the Manitoba Legislative Assembly has been dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor. The new elections are fixed for Dec. 10.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Some further details are published of the news from the Cape brought by the steamer German, which arrived at Plymouth on Monday with advices to Nov. 11. Sir Bartle Frere had received a deputation, who desired that a convention should be summoned to discuss the position of the Transvaal, and that if the convention decided against British rule, the independence of the country should be restored. His Excellency, however, said the law must be obeyed. At the opening of the Legislative Council at Cape Town it was stated that the financial position of the colony was unsatisfactory, but no explicit statement was made as to the expenses of the Zulu war.

The uniform of the late Prince Imperial is stated in a *Reuter's* telegram to have been found at a kraal near Ulundi, the whole front of it having been pierced by assegais. The Zulu who actually inflicted the death-wound is said to have been Abango, who was subsequently killed at Ulundi.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has directed Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal for providing an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly for the Transvaal province and territory.

## INDIA.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that General Baker has burned twelve Afghan villages as a punishment for an attempt at treachery. The Ameer is proceeding under escort to Peshawur, and his journey has been taken suddenly, and in secret, to prevent any attempt at rescue being made by the tribes along the road. The people of Cabul appear to be utterly indifferent about him.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the Indian press and public continue to express much dissatisfaction with Sir John Strachey's new License Tax Bill. It is generally considered as merely an income-tax under another name.

The *Standard* understands that the Government of India has, on the recommendation of General Sir Francis Roberts, confirmed the appointment of Major-General Hills, V.C., C.B., as Military Governor and Commandant of the City of Cabul; and that it is the intention of the Government to mark the occasion of the success at Cabul by the distribution of honours to those native princes who have given evidence of their loyalty to the Queen and Empress of India.

At the request of the Government of the Cape Colony and the trustees of the South African Library at Cape Town, Sir Bartle Frere has desired Professor Max Müller and Professor Sayce to select a qualified successor to the late Dr. Bleek, to continue his labours as colonial philologist and as custodian of the valuable library presented to the colony by Sir George Grey. The salary will be £500 a year, of which £300 will be contributed by the Government and £200 by the committee of the South African Public Library. Applications and testimonials only may be sent to Professor Max Müller, Oxford.

The University of Göttingen has received a splendid herbarium, which was left to it by Dr. Grisebach, the director of the Göttingen Botanical Gardens. It includes more than 40,000 species belonging to all parts of the earth, and has for many years been known as the most important private collection in existence. The German papers say that Dr. Grisebach was allowed to share every year in the distribution of plants "which is made annually with incomparable liberality by the London museums." He received more than 5000 East Indian plants when the herbaria of the East India Company were given away to distinguished botanists. After his death an attempt was made to secure the collection for Paris, but its acceptance by the Göttingen University has been sanctioned by the King of Prussia.

The *Geographical Notes* published by the Royal Geographical Society state that a geographical society has recently been established at Tokio (Yedo), Japan, under the title of the Tokio Geographical Society. His Imperial Highness Kita Shirakawa-no-Miya has been elected its first president. Professor Nordenskjöld, the Swedish explorer, and the officers of the Vega were entertained at a banquet on Sept. 15 by this society, the Japan branch of the Asiatic Society, and the German Asiatic Society, the chair being taken by his Imperial Highness. On Sept. 17 Professor Nordenskjöld and his party were received in audience by his Majesty the Mikado, who personally congratulated the chief of the Swedish expedition on the fact of his having arrived in Japan by a route which had never been traversed before.

Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, opened a coffee-house at Burslem on Monday.

The new Royal warrant relating to the Army Medical Department, which has long been expected, was issued from the War Office on Monday night.

The Government have granted the request of the Accrington Town Council for the appointment of a commission of the peace for the borough.

A correspondent of the *City Press* writes:—"I was interested in the account you gave respecting the distribution of the remains of the Guildhall banquet to the poor. Some of your readers may like to hear what I was told on the authority of one of the distributing committee, that a man who had been most bountifully supplied with beef opened his arms and demanded, 'Aint yer got no poultry?' I am happy to think that recipients of this class are not plentiful, and that most of the poor were very grateful for the benefits conferred."

Earl Howe has informed the tenants on his Leicestershire estates that he will reduce his rents 6s. per acre from Lady Day last, and intends to continue the reduction for two years.—Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., has intimated to the tenants on his Warwickshire and Leicestershire estates his intention of again remitting ten per cent on their half-year's rents, in consideration of the continued depression in agriculture. He has also deferred the Michaelmas rent until the end of January, in the hope of their being able to obtain improved prices for stock and produce.

The whole of the plans for private bills to be proceeded with in the ensuing Session were deposited last Saturday night in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons. Last year's total reached 238, but this year the number has come down to 213, although there are six more railway bills than last year, and this will probably make the actual work of the ensuing Session equal to its predecessor. There are plans for 72 railways, 22 tramways, 49 miscellaneous, and 70 provisional orders this year; as compared with plans for 66 railways, 30 tramways, 66 miscellaneous, and 76 provisional orders last year.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, A. J., to be Assistant Curate of Christ Church, Luton. Dupuis, T. C.; Prebendary of Compton Dundon, in Wells Cathedral. Hartley, Arthur R., Senior Curate of Wareham; Vicar of Wool, Dorset. Harvey, G. T.; Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln. Matthew, D. S.; Rector of Thorpe-on-the-Hill. Prince, Edward B.; Vicar of Tormohun-with-Cockington. Reynolds, George Worthington; Rural Dean of Cheetam. Taylor, J. W. Vernon; Vicar of Hainton and Sixhills, Lincolnshire. Watson, Wentworth; Vicar of Monmouth. Woods, William Aron; Vicar of Alvediston, Wilts.—*Guardian*.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £50 towards the erection of the new Church of St. Peter, Upper Holloway.

The presentation of the testimonial to the Rev. R. J. Simpson, subscribed for by his late parishioners at St. Clement Danes, took place at Clement's-inn Hall on Thursday evening.

On Monday the Bishop of Guildford preached at Holy Trinity, Penge, where a new organ, built by Mr. Jones, of Fulham, and reredos, the gift of Mr. Spencer Phillips, were inaugurated.

St. Matthew's, Rastrick, after alterations which have cost about £1000, was reopened last Saturday, when the Bishop of Ripon confirmed eighty-eight candidates. No confirmation had before been held in the church, and it was nineteen years since the last visit of the Bishop.

The Archbishop of York on Monday afternoon consecrated a new church at Egton, near Whitby. The church, which has cost over £5000, is the gift of Messrs. Foster Brothers, of Halifax, Bradford, and Whitby, and the style of architecture is a mixture of the Tudor and Norman.

On Tuesday the ceremony of the installation of the new Dean of Worcester, the Venerable Lord Alwyne Compton, vice the late Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke, took place at the cathedral. The ceremony was a very impressive one, and was witnessed by a large number of the clergy.

The company appointed to revise the authorised version of the Old Testament completed their sixtieth session yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber. The second revision of the historical books was continued nearly to the end of the Second Book of Samuel.

St. Paul's, Colchester, which was built ten years ago to serve a district in the parish of Lexden, has been enlarged by the addition of a new south aisle, a choir vestry, and porch, and has otherwise been improved, at a cost of £1000. It was reopened on Thursday week by the Bishop of St. Albans.

At a meeting of the committee of the Tewkesbury Abbey Restoration Fund, Mr. C. M. Moore, the honorary treasurer, reported that of a total sum promised of £10,637 the greater part had been received, and that only £27 had had to be written off as irrecoverable. The receipts at the reopening had amounted to £800. The balance in hand was only £360, whereas £5000 was required to complete the restoration.

A new church at Milland, Sussex, has been opened by the Bishop of Chichester. The style adopted is of the Early Decorated type, or rather that of the period of transition from Early to Decorated Pointed Architecture. The architect is Mr. William C. Street, of Westminster, and the builder is Mr. Pink of Godalming. The total cost, including the tower being built, is estimated at £4000.

A large meeting of the parishioners of Christ Church, Shieldfield, was held last week in the Church Institute, Newcastle, to present the Rev. T. Aldridge Thorne, on his resigning the curacy of Christ Church, which he has held for upwards of two years, for the curacy of St. John's, Greenside, Ryton-on-Tyne, with an illuminated address and a valuable gold watch, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services. The chair was occupied by Dr. A. Wilson.

St. Mary's, Hardwick, Bicester, was reopened on Wednesday week by the Bishop of Oxford, after having been restored from plans by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, at the sole expense of Lord Effingham. The walls of the nave have been rebuilt, a new south aisle has been added, and a new altar, font, lectern, pulpit, choir-stalls, and open oak benches have been provided. A west window, by Clayton and Bell, adds considerably to the effect of the interior.

Mr. Mackonochie officiated at the celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Alban's, Holborn, on Sunday morning, and preached at the evening service. No reference was made at either of the services to the judgment of Lord Penzance. A petition to the Bishop of London has been signed by 1124 parishioners of St. Alban's, protesting against the continued interference of a non-resident parishioner with Mr. Mackonochie in the performance of Divine services in the parish church, and asking the Bishop to use his influence to stay the proceedings now being taken against Mr. Mackonochie.

Mr. Walter, M.P., read a most able paper on Reading and Preaching in the St. Paul's Chapter-house on Tuesday. Having referred to the defective elocution of most of the clergymen of the Church of England, and said we should endeavour "to get rid of gabbling and sing-song," he inferred that much of this monotonous delivery was due to the fact that the clergy were a privileged class, never meeting with hostile criticism. He recommended preachers to speak instead of reading their sermons, and suggested the establishment of a special order of eloquent ecclesiastics.

Three gifts, consisting of silver candelabra, subscribed for by all classes of the congregation of St. Margaret's, Westminster, silver candlesticks from the Sunday-school teachers, and a china inkstand from the children of the day and Sunday schools, were presented last week to Mr. Montgomery, in the Infant School-room, on the occasion of his leaving the parish of St. Margaret's for the vicarage of St. Mark's, Kennington. After a few remarks from the Rector, Canon Farrar, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Mr. Stewart Helder, the presentation was made by Canon Farrar, in the presence of several friends.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held last week, the Bishop of London in the chair. The report of the Executive Committee stated that since the last meeting, in July, contributions had been received to the amount of £4921 14s. 6d., which left £1564 available for living agents and £4150 for material objects. Out of the latter sum grants have been made—for clergymen's residences, £325; for mission buildings, £1770; and for churches, £1125; leaving a balance of £829. The total amount of new money received this year is £15,295, while that at the same period last year was £17,594, showing a falling off of £2299.

On the 27th ult., the church of Little Linford, near Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, was reopened after a partial restoration and an enlargement, by a rebuilding of the north aisle, which had long ago disappeared, the only evidence of its existence being the piers and arches of Decorated character, which had remained embedded in the north wall. It is in contemplation to carry onwards the good work, and to restore the chancel, which retains many of its Early English features. For the substantial work already accomplished the parish is indebted to Mr. Arthur Knapp, a near relative of the present lord of the manor and patron of the living, Mr. Matthew Knapp, who has taken a warm interest in the undertaking.







## ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

One of the most acceptable volumes that we have received from publishers at this season is a complete collection of all the verse writings of the late Mr. Thackeray, with a good number of illustrations. *Ballads, by William Makepeace Thackeray*, is the title which Messrs. Smith and Elder have given it. But here we find many pleasant little pieces, such as the free version of Horace's "Persicos, odi," to which that designation may be grudged. A wholesome, kindly, practical wisdom, strongly tinged with humorous sadness—for the genuine feeling of humour is far from shallow mirth—and with a great deal of patience and forbearance towards human stupidity, pervades these artless compositions. Their quality is, however, too generally appreciated that it should be needful to dwell upon any of them, with reference to this presentation of the whole series for a Christmas gift. As Thackeray hated all mischievous shams, imperial and military renown, of the Napoleonic sort—and we can judge what he would have thought of the recent Beaconsfield policy—came in for his most scathing scorn. "The Chronicle of the Drum," which is the longest of these poems, if they may be called poetry, should be dedicated to the Peace Society, who are sadly in want of the aid of satirists to help their monotonous preachers of a good cause. Thackeray, who admired Béranger's lyrics, and sometimes borrowed their charming tone and manner, would never join that exquisite French songster in praising the glories of war. His mind was superior likewise to the vain pride of nationality, and this most English of our writers cared for neither the mane nor the tail of the British Lion. But his drolleries of Policeman X, and those comical Irish caricatures, which are here styled the "Lyra Hibernica," and such outpourings of thoughtful tenderness as "The Cane-bottomed Chair," and many graceful droppings of pensive melody, though seldom perfect in metrical form, have been taken to heart by a multitude of his countrymen. Their reappearance in this handsome volume, with the small drawings by Mr. Du Maurier, Mrs. (Elizabeth Thompson) Butler, and other clever artists, is a welcome new memorial of one of our best literary friends.

Reminiscences of older date, going back to a past generation, are revived by the next richly-bound volume, which comes from Messrs. Longmans. It is no other than Thomas Moore's *Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance*. Could it be expected that the Beaconsfield policy aforesaid, with its Asian mysteries and conquests of Afghanistan, would bring Oriental romancing into vogue once more, at this time of day? It is questionable, we think, whether the laboured artifice of Moore's poetry, or the more powerful genius of Byron, can avail just now to overcome our present merited disgust for Islam and the incorrigible vices of the Eastern world. It is as hard to believe in "Lalla Rookh" as in "Tancred," after the hideous exhibition of hopeless Asiatic barbarisms in the last four years. Moore's literary talents were nevertheless considerable, and were somewhat akin to those of Benjamin Disraeli as a novelist—a faculty of neat construction and one of skilful veneering, with a gay surface glitter as of burl or marquetry, fit for drawing-room furniture. This is not in the English taste, and the popularity of such works cannot endure long; but "Lalla Rookh" is the sort of thing to give to a young lady who will not even pretend to read it. She will say, of course, that Mokanna, the Veiled Prophet, is very horrid; and that the Peri, who waited at the Gates of Paradise, is a poor lovely dear. But the Illustrations, designed by Mr. John Tenniel, will help her so far as that without perusing many verses, which few young ladies of our time will do, except those who cherish a sympathy with hymn-books. Their grandmothers, half a century ago, were never tired of reading poetry, and learnt many pages by heart. If it had not been so there would have been no writings in verse by Walter Scott, Byron, or Moore. Neither of those distinguished authors cared to write poems that would not sell.

To go back immeasurably farther—even to what is, perhaps, the most ancient of books now extant, for it may be older than the Pentateuch—one of the sublimest, deepest, essentially truest of religious poems, apart from its canonical rank in the Bible, is the *Book of Job*. The Zend-Avesta and the Vedas, and other primitive Scriptures and mythological or theosophic legends, may ill compare with this most touching exposition of pregnant sacred wisdom, applicable to the condition of frail suffering humanity in all ages, setting forth the need and the grounds of Divine consolation. It is not Judaism, but the original patriarchal tradition of the simple faith in God, that is expressed in these dialogues between the mourner and his well-meaning "comforters," accompanied by the short narrative passages, which give a dramatic embodiment and motive to their converse with each other. Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. have published a volume of elegant outward aspect, containing the text of the authorised version, printed for the most part as blank verse, with a judicious introductory account of its subject and high argument, and with an appendix of useful notes, including the citation of numerous instances where the ideas of Job have suggested to later poets the most valuable reflections. Sir John Gilbert, R.A., furnishes about fifty designs, engraved by Messrs. Dalziel, Whympers, and W. L. Thomas, illustrative of Eastern habits and customs, which have probably not much altered since the time of the afflicted man of Uz. This would be a very appropriate gift-book to any person of mature age who has recently experienced bereavement or other serious misfortune.

The new volume of *Picturesque Europe*, a splendid work of descriptive topography, with very fine illustrations in wood-engraving and steel plates, which is being produced by the enterprise of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, is worthy of its two predecessors. They were devoted, as may be remembered from our past notices, to Great Britain and Ireland. The third volume presents much famous and attractive Continental scenery and its historical associations. It treats, in the following order, of Sweden, the Tyrol, and Gibraltar; Dresden and the Elbe above that city toward Bohemia, called "the Saxon Switzerland;" next, the eastern portion of the true Alpine Switzerland; then, Constantinople; next to that, Belgium; again, the High Alps; then, away to Granada and the east coast of Spain; away in the opposite direction to Russia; back again to the Jura; off again to Athens; then to Holland; finally, to the Danube. The foregoing enumeration runs about so capriciously, up and down, far and near, to and fro, there and back again, that the whole map of Europe is repeatedly crossed and recrossed with an utter disregard of methodical comprehension of different regions of the Continent, bearing any physical or political relations to one another. But the seeming medley all these foreign countries, which has no doubt been rendered necessary by the exigencies of literary or artistic production, will not much disturb the reader, who is likely to peruse no more at one sitting than may serve to give a little interesting knowledge concerning one or two of the principal places depicted in the beautiful engravings. The writers of description are Messrs. Arthur Griffiths, G. Adam Smith, Rev. T. G. Bonney, Percy Fitzgerald, W. R. S. Ralston, W. Mattieu Williams, and G. F. Browne, who have done their tasks, no doubt, with an accurate mastery of the allotted subjects. There are thirteen steel plates, from designs by Messrs. Birket

Foster, Carl Werner, E. George, L. J. Wood, Harry Fenn, W. Simpson, E. Compton, G. C. Kilburne, J. D. Woodward, and S. Hodson. The engravings on wood, aided by the finest paper and printing, are admirably effective specimens of this art. They are drawn by some of the artists just named, and by Messrs. P. Skelton, R. P. Leitch, W. H. J. Boot, C. J. Staniland, Herbert, and Senior. On the whole, "Picturesque Europe" is the greatest achievement of English publishers in the way of illustrations of this class, representing select views of many attractive places in our quarter of the world. It wants unity and completeness, as well as method, in the treatment of its general subject, as though no competent editor had been employed for its arrangement and direction. But the execution of details has been accomplished, so far, in a highly successful manner.

Another work of the same character, likewise prepared and published by Messrs. Cassell, is comprised in one volume—"Our Own Country—Descriptive, Historical, Pictorial." It contains sufficient concise accounts of Stonehenge and Salisbury Plain, Leeds and its woollen trade, the Cinque Ports of the Kent and Sussex shore, Dunfermline, with its ancient Abbey and Palace, the river Plym in south-west Devonshire, Crowland Abbey in the Fens, Ludlow Castle, the Land's End of Cornwall, the Midland battle-fields of Edgehill and Naseby, the Clyde above Dumbarton, "Burghey House by Stamford town," the Weald of Kent, the Dee of North Wales and Cheshire, Woburn in Bedfordshire, Dublin City, Scarborough and Whitby, Bristol, Liverpool, and the Lakes of Cumberland. Here, again, there is no attempt at a topographical order in the arrangement of the subjects. It has been considered preferable, as is remarked in the preface, to allow a more varied distribution of them. A large number of wood-engravings are intermixed with the text, and help to make up a pleasant and instructive book for leisure quarter-hours at the drawing-room table, when morning callers are waiting for the lady of the house, or when the ladies are waiting for the gentlemen after dinner.

A work of considerable merit and value in the department of critical history of the fine arts has been translated by Mr. A. H. Keane from the Dohme series, which comprises, on the whole, biographies of all eminent artists, mediæval and modern, of every nation in Europe. The portion which is now presented to the English public, by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, in a handsome quarto volume, adorned with a great abundance of German wood engravings, consists of *The Early Teutonic, Italian, and French Painters*. It may be well to explain that the Teutonic include German, Dutch, and Flemish. Among the German artists, the "Minster-builders" or church architects of the middle ages have been allowed to find their place. Albert Dürer, of course, occupies a conspicuous position. The Flemish and Dutch artists here treated of are the brothers Van Eyck, Lucas van Leyden, Quintin Matsys, and Gerard Terburgh. The list of early Italian masters begins with Masaccio, and comprises Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Ghirlandajo, Andrea Mantegna, Fra Bartolommeo, Andrea del Sarto, Luca Signorelli, and one or two others. The French list is confined to Poussin, Lebrun, Mignard, and Claude of Lorraine. These eminent painters are discussed by such able writers as Messrs. Woltmann, C. A. Regnet, Vischer, Adolf Rosenberg, Hermann Lücke, and others in good repute. The work has already gained high approval in Germany.

A very delightful subject, that of *The Famous Parks and Gardens of the World*, historically reviewed in the order of time, if not from that of Eden, from the "hanging gardens" of Babylon, and that of Alcinous in Homer's "Odyssey," down to ours at Kew, makes one of the most attractive illustrated books. It is published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, of Edinburgh. The art of making ornamental pleasure-gardens being one of such great antiquity, and of equal dignity and ingenuity, it is worth while to study the changes introduced from one age to another, or in different countries and climates, by taste and fashion, by varying domestic habits or convenience, and by differences of climate, soil, and horticultural science. It is only needful to mention the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, the Chinese, the Arabs and Moors at the Alhambra, the Italians and French, with their Renaissance and Louis XIV. styles, the English Elizabethan, Jacobean, French, Dutch, and improved landscape style of gardening, the German Court fashion, and such places as The Hague, Versailles, Schönbrunn, Sans Souci, not to speak of modern botanical gardens, in which such an immense diversity of new exotic species is displayed. The extent and abundance of interesting disquisition will already be apparent to the reader. Much is here borrowed from "Les Jardins," by Arthur Mangin, but with copious additions of fresh matter. There are nearly a hundred wood engravings, which represent sometimes garden views, with pavilions or garden-houses, fountains, and other garden ornaments; sometimes, rare and beautiful plants or flowers.

The activity of production shown by the enterprising firm of La Belle Sauvage-yard obliges us to deal with several different publications of theirs in one paragraph. Not as being specially appropriate to the blessed Christmas season of "peace and goodwill to men," but as the timely completion of a really sound and useful work of recent history, both Messrs. Cassell and its able author, Mr. Edmund Ollier, must be congratulated upon the second and concluding volume. This work is their *History of the Russo-Turkish War*, and is worthy in all respects of the credit already won by Mr. Ollier and the publishers, in the success of two similar narrative works, treating of the war between France and Germany, and of the entire history of the United States of America, including the Civil War between the North and South. Mr. Ollier has far surpassed all the ordinary or occasional compilers, strictly so called, of contemporary political and military history, as well in diligence and correctness as in propriety and grace of style, and in the candour of his spirit; while the views he has taken of foreign public transactions are generally in consonance with English popular opinion. We hope, nevertheless, that he will not have an opportunity, for many years to come, of writing the connected account of another great war in our time. The two volumes are copiously illustrated by wood-engravings. *Cassell's Natural History*, edited by Dr. P. Martin Duncan, F.R.S., is continued in a second volume, to which the late lamented Professor A. H. Garrod contributed a section treating of the ruminant animals, Mr. W. S. Dallas that of the therodonts, and Mr. Bowdler Sharpe the section dealing with birds. The two singular orders of edentata (toothless) and marsupian, or pouched mammals, including sloths, ant-eaters, kangaroos and opossums, and their congeners, are described by the editor, Dr. Martin Duncan. The first volume, it may be recollected, was taken up with apes and monkeys, bats and some insectivorous animals; so that there is full scope for zoological discourse in two volumes more. The illustrations are very neatly drawn and engraved. The *National Portrait Gallery*, with its bold tinted lithographs rendering lifelike likenesses of our distinguished living countrymen, still holds its place in popular esteem. It is now followed by the *International Portrait Gallery*, the first volume of which contains twenty foreigners of contemporary renown, Emperors, Princes,

Presidents, Ministers of State, or Field Marshals. A collection of exemplary biographical and historical instances, each occupying less than six pages, and culled from the chronicles of all times and nations by Mary Hield, with some page illustrations, seems a desirable gift for boys, or even for girls. It is entitled *Living Pages from Many Ages*. The yearly bound-up volume of *Cassell's Family Magazine*, with its miscellaneous pieces of wholesome entertainment, is an acceptable publication for the end of the year.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington present the fourth series of the admirable photographic portraits, by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, Regent-street, of the *Men of Mark*, statesmen, churchmen, scientific and literary men, artists, soldiers and sailors, lawyers, and physicians or surgeons, with brief memoirs by Mr. Thomson Cooper. The Imperial Crown Prince of Germany appears in the frontispiece to this volume, which contains the Home Secretary, Dean Stanley, the Bishops of Durham, Ely, Bath and Wells, and Truro, Mr. Spurgeon, and other persons of note, all good likenesses, in the finest style of the photographic art.

Some of the Christmas books designed for the gratification of juvenile readers will next week claim our notice.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Alexander Stuart has been appointed Agent-General of New South Wales in London.

The Goldsmiths' Company has voted £25 to the funds of the St. Giles's Christian Mission to Discharged Prisoners.

Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott and the Lady Mayoress have given their patronage to the concert on behalf of the Post Office Orphan Home, to be held at St. James's Hall on Dec. 13.

Dr. Warren De La Rue, F.R.S., has sent to the Chemical Society Research Fund a third donation of £100, the whole amount is to be devoted to a single research.

Mr. William Thackeray Marriott, Q.C., has been elected a Bench of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in place of the late Sir R. T. Kindersley.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., the First Lord of the Admiralty, has consented to take the chair at the annual dinner of the friends of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, on the 16th inst.

The terms for the purchase of Fulham-bridge for the purpose of freeing it from toll have been settled by the Metropolitan Board of Works at £58,000.

The Earl of Rosebery will preside at the biennial dinner, to be held at Willis's Rooms on April 30, 1880, in aid of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor.

When the House of Lords assembled as a Court of Appeal on Monday morning it was announced that the Lord Chancellor had been ordered by his medical attendant to keep to his room for a few days, as his Lordship is suffering from a severe cold. The House accordingly adjourned till Monday next.

A large gathering was held in Hyde Park on Sunday to protest against the arrests of Messrs. Daly, Davitt, and Killen, and to demand a reform of the land laws. Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., presided; and amongst the speakers were Mr. Callan, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

Lord Rosebery presided on Monday night at the Scottish Corporation, and in the course of a humorous speech proposed the health of that body, appealing for funds to carry on its work in behalf of needy Scotch persons in the metropolis. Contributions to the amount of £2900, including 100 guineas from the Queen, were announced.

A full meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace. After the election of sixty-three new members, many being colonial, a paper by President Noah Porter, on Physiological Metaphysics, was read. Many afterwards joined in the consideration of the paper.

A circular issued by Cardinal Manning was on Sunday read in the Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis, calling attention to the condition of the London poor and the hunger and poverty existing in the West of Ireland. The letter also announces that a collection for the relief of the suffering will be made at all the masses and other services of Sunday, Dec. 7.

In a breach of promise case on Monday, in the Exchequer, Miss Hall, daughter of a Baptist minister at Kilburn, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Tarbox, Baptist Minister at Addlestone, was the defendant. The engagement began when the defendant was a student at Kilburn College. On the suggestion of the Judge, the matter was arranged, the defendant consenting to pay substantial damages; but the amount was not mentioned.

Mr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, gave an address at the anniversary meeting on Monday, in which he reviewed the history of the Society during the past year, and discussed its work and prospects. At the close of the address, the Copley medal was presented to Professor Clausius, the Davy medal to M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, a Royal medal each to Professor Ramsay and Mr. Perkin, and the council and officers for the ensuing year were elected. The anniversary dinner was held at Willis's Rooms—the president in the chair.

A memorial to the Home Secretary, praying for the remission of the further imprisonment of Mr. J. Mortimer, is open for signature at the *Figaro* Office, 35, St. Bride-street. Mr. Mortimer, it will be remembered, was sentenced on the 24th ult. to pay a fine of £100 and to be imprisoned three months for publishing a libel which he neither wrote nor inspired, and of the appearance of which in his journal he alleges he was unaware until several weeks after its publication.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the third week in November was 85,034, of whom 45,519 were in workhouses and 39,515 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1878, 1877, and 1876 these figures show an increase of 4358, 4547, and 3313 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 872, of whom 649 were men, 175 women, and 48 children.

The hearing of the summons charging Mr. H. Labouchere, the proprietor of *Truth*, and Mr. C. H. Wyman, the printer of the journal, with having published a defamatory libel against Mr. E. Levy-Lawson, editor and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, was resumed on Wednesday before Sir R. Carden; and Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Wyman were committed for trial, being bound over in their own recognisances in the sum of £200, Mr. Lawson being bound over to prosecute in a like sum.

As there have been so many gatherings in honour of the military heroes of Zululand, it would scarcely have been well of the medical profession to omit to pay a compliment to Surgeon-Major Reynolds, who, with Chard and Bromhead, so distinguished himself in the defence of Rorke's Drift as to obtain the Victoria Cross. The British Medical Association bestowed its gold medal on him some time ago, but, in order to give the faculty generally an opportunity of greeting him, the same society organised a banquet, which was held recently at Willis's Rooms. Over 130 surgeons and physicians assembled.





ROYAL MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES IN SPAIN: A BULL-FIGHT AT MADRID.



on the occasion, and more than 300 letters expressing approval of the festive meeting had been received from members of the profession who were unable to attend.

The results of the London School Board elections were made known yesterday week. The numbers polled were, in most of the divisions, much smaller than at the election in 1876; and there was a great deal of "plumping." Twenty-eight of the candidates returned were on the late Board, and twenty-two are new members. Nine ladies have secured seats, and in five divisions they headed the poll. Of the fifty members elected about thirty-two will, it is understood, give a general support to the policy of the late Board.

Yesterday week the Master of the Rolls decided that Mr. Labouchere had been wrongfully expelled from the Beefsteak Club, on the grounds that the meeting at which the resolution was come to had been irregularly called, that a two thirds majority of the members present had not voted in favour of the expulsion, and that the manner in which the question was put by the chairman was in itself a mistake. His Lordship accordingly made an order entitling Mr. Labouchere to be restored to all the rights and privileges of the club, and to the costs of the proceedings.

A Quarterly Court of the Governors of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption was held on Thursday week, Mr. J. D. Rochfort in the chair. The secretary read the report of the Committee of Management, from which it appeared that since the last Court the necessary colouring and cleaning of the East Wing had been done, and the wards thus temporarily closed had been reopened. A grant of £814 10s. had been received from the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The committee had paid instalments on account of the new building now being erected amounting to £15,200; and they earnestly trusted that their appeal for liberal aid to carry on their great work of extension would be widely responded to. Some legacies were announced.

There were 2530 births and 1802 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 69, and the deaths by 45, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 78 from measles, 102 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 49 from whooping-cough, and 28 from different forms of fever. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.91 in. The mean temperature was 33.2 deg., being 7.7 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The mean was considerably below the average on each day of the week; the coldest day was Sunday, the 23rd ult., when the mean was only 28.8 deg., and showed a deficiency of 12.2 deg. The lowest night temperature was 22.0 deg. on Sunday, and the highest day temperature in the shade, 41.2 deg. on Friday; the extreme range in the week was, therefore, 19.2 deg.

The annual distribution of prizes to the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers took place last Saturday evening in the Guildhall, the prizes being presented by the Lady Mayoress. No. 1 battery (Sergeant-Major Pooley) received the shell-practice prize and the brigade challenge cup, and No. 4 battery (Sergeant Hatfield) Lady Palliser's prize.—The Dramatic Club of the Civil Service Rifles gave an entertainment, of a most successful character, last Saturday evening, at St. George's Hall. The pieces played were "A Rough Diamond" and "Partners for Life."—The C company of the Queen's Westminster recently held its annual prize-meeting at Wormwood-scrubbs, when prizes were won by the following gentlemen:—Captain Comerford, Lieutenant Hewitt, Colour-Sergeant Dinham, Sergeants Holton and Tukey, Privates Kingston, Miles, Rooker, and Munday, and Bandsman Dove. Private Cameron won the monthly cup.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting and the autumnal election of the Royal Hospital for Incurables Institution took place yesterday week at the Cannon-street Hotel. Sir Charles Reed presided at the annual meeting, and was supported by several of the prominent friends of the charity. Mr. T. Andrew, the secretary, read the report, in which it was stated that the freehold hospital at Putney-heath was now all but full with 183 inmates. Besides the necessarily large outlay for the home, upwards of £8000 a year is required for the pensions. Sir C. Reed, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was with much regret that he referred to the death of Mr. Henry Huth, who had been seventeen years treasurer, and was a true friend, a most munificent supporter, and a valued counsellor to the hospital. They had in Mr. Allcroft, M.P., who had consented to act as treasurer in future, a gentleman well acquainted with business, and who had a connection with one of our greatest institutions—Christ's Hospital. In last July the institution was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the laying of the first stone of the new wing. The result was a sum of £10,000 towards the expenses connected with the new buildings. After some remarks from Mr. A. H. Hill and Mr. White the report was adopted unanimously.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, in his official capacity of Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, was unanimously elected a member of the committee of management of the institution. The silver medal of the institution and its thanks, inscribed on vellum, were voted to George Markwell, formerly coxswain of the Holy Island life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in saving life from shipwreck. Rewards amounting to £176 were also granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during last month's storms, in which period they had been instrumental in saving sixty lives from different shipwrecks, besides helping to save six vessels from destruction. A reward was granted to the crew of a shore-boat for saving two men from a boat belonging to the sloop John and Mary, of Goole, which was capsized at the entrance of Pool harbour during squally weather on Oct. 20. Payments amounting to £4000 were likewise made on different establishments, 270 being now under the management of the institution. The receipt of various contributions was announced, including £600 from Miss Onslow to provide a life-boat to be named the Denzil and Maria Onslow; and £50 annual subscription from the Independent Order of Fellows (M.U.) in aid of the support of their life-boat at Cleethorpe. The late Mrs. H. K. Holme Sumner, of Swaffham, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Sutton, had each left the institution a legacy of £100. The meeting expressed deep regret at the lamented decease of Mr. Sergeant Cox and Mr. Delane, both of whom took considerable interest in the welfare of the Life-Boat Institution, and who were always ready to promote its great and national objects. Reports were read from the district inspectors of life-boats to the institution.

Mr. Trickett, late chief engineer at Keyham Factory, has been recommended for a pension of £600 per annum in recognition of his long, meritorious, and zealous services; and for his many inventions and improvements whereby numerous and extensive savings have been made.

## The Extra Supplement.

### A BULL FIGHT AT MADRID.

In our foreign news of this week, referring to the Royal Marriage in Spain, will be found a brief account of the ceremonial on Saturday, at the wedding of King Alfonso XII. to the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria. The festivities and entertainments on Monday and Tuesday are further mentioned, and it appears that on both days the populace of Madrid was treated with a bull fight. We should have been glad to be able to state that this barbarous, cruel, and even cowardly public amusement had been waived, upon such an occasion, in deference to the wishes of the gentle young bride. For it is hardly possible that any well-bred German girl would feel more disposed to take pleasure in such a performance than one of our English young ladies would. The Special Envoy of Queen Victoria, that veteran soldier Lord Napier of Magdala, very properly absented himself, with Lady Napier, from the disgusting spectacle, where several bulls and horses were killed in the usual style. Our large Engraving, presented as the Extra Supplement for this week, shows the manner in which the poor beast is done to death, with a great deal of silly parade and display of needless paraphernalia, to make a vulgar holiday for the effeminate City loungers and fops and their female companions in the boxes and galleries above. As a feat of horsemanship, of dexterity or courage, and of skill or address in overcoming a wild animal, it is not worthy of comparison with the common task of an Australian or New Zealand mounted stockman, driving in the cattle to be slaughtered or branded in an inclosed station-yard. The reader who may be curious to learn the rules and methods of the Spanish bull-fight should consult Murray's celebrated "Handbook of Spain," by the late Mr. James Ford, of Exeter, which is the most instructive and interesting book of its class. It will tell him all about the special appointments of the "picador," or lancer on horseback, whose light weapon is intended merely to provoke and irritate the bull; the "Chulos" or attendants on foot, carrying their mantles or scarves, which they are ready to throw over the bull's head, so as to blindfold him, whenever he makes "an ugly rush," and who sometimes torment him with small darts and burning squibs or crackers; finally, the "matador" or killer, who actually slays the beasts, when quite tired and exhausted, by thrusting a sword into the heart just behind the left shoulder. These different performers are attired in costumes of gay and fantastic device, as shown in our Illustration. The bladders, containing a few peas to rattle and alarm the bull, which are suspended from his mane, will also be observed.

### SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY DALTON, V.C.

Along with Major Chard, Major Gonville Bromhead, and Surgeon Reynolds, the name of Mr. James Langley Dalton, Sub-Assistant Commissary, will be remembered for the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift, with a hundred men against three thousand, throughout the night of Jan. 22, after the disastrous affair of Isandhlwana. The *Gazette* a fortnight ago recorded that her Majesty the Queen has bestowed the Victoria Cross upon "this officer, to whose energy much of the defence of the place was due." It is officially stated, more particularly, that "he actively superintended the work of defence, and was amongst the foremost of those who received the first attack at the corner of the hospital, where the deadliness of his fire did great execution, and the mad rush of the Zulus met its first check, and where by his cool courage he saved the life of a man of the Army Hospital Corps by shooting the Zulu, who having seized the muzzle of the man's rifle, was in the act of assailing him." Mr. Dalton was severely wounded during the contest, "but still continued to give the same example of cool courage." This testimonial of "conspicuous gallantry," as the official writer calls it, is equal to any praise of that kind earned by officers or soldiers in the late campaign. Mr. Dalton, we are informed, entered the service in 1849, as a private soldier in the 85th Regiment, in which he served twelve years, till he volunteered to the Commissariat Staff Corps. He completed his term of twenty-one years, and was pensioned as a first-class staff-sergeant. He was granted the medal for long service and good conduct before his discharge. On leaving the army he settled in Natal, but on the outbreak of the war applied for employment in the Commissariat, in which he was given a temporary appointment as Acting Assistant Commissary. He was employed in the duties of that office at the Rorke's Drift dépôt, when the Zulus attacked the post, and he then performed the acts of "conspicuous gallantry" above described. He has since received a commission in the Commissariat and Transport Department as Sub-Assistant Commissary.

The Portrait is from one taken by the London Photographic Company, of Norfolk-terrace, Bayswater, and of Regent-street.

### AN AFGHAN MASTIFF.

At the twentieth annual dog-show held at the Carzon Hall, Birmingham, simultaneously with the Birmingham Cattle Show, one interesting novelty was the young mastiff of the wild Afghan race, exhibited by Captain A. G. Hartshorne, of the 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. This animal, the first of that canine variety ever brought to Europe, is shown in our Illustration. He was born at Candahar last February, one of a litter of twelve; his parents were of the wild dogs of Afghanistan, which subsist chiefly on human flesh. They go about in packs of twenty to forty, and scratch up the bodies of the dead, who are buried only slightly below the surface of the ground. Captain Hartshorne has had this dog since it was a few days old, and has named it "Shere Ali," the name being thus spelt, differently from the common orthography of the late Ameer Shere Ali's name. This dog, in the first six weeks, marched six hundred miles with his master, on the return route from Candahar to India. He now stands 25 inches in height, and weighs 62 lb., being about nine months old. His colour is red and white, with black stripes on his sides, a black and white muzzle, and a thick fringe of long hair across the shoulders. In a natural state the ears should be large, and quite erect; the tail would be long and bushy. The Afghans, however, have the barbarous custom, too often practised with some of our own dogs, of cutting off the ears and tails of their puppies. "Shere Ali" is remarkably tame and good-tempered, but shows the ancestral propensity to burrowing, and is prone to scratch holes in any soft earth.

### GIPIY LIFE NEAR LONDON.

Another sketch of the wild and squalid habits of life still retained by vagrant parties or clans of this singular race of people, often met with in the neighbourhood of suburban villages and other places around London, will be found in our Journal. We may again direct the reader's attention to the

account of them which was contributed by Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, Leicester, to the late Social Science Congress at Manchester, and which was reprinted in our last week's publication. That well-known advocate of social reform and legal protection for the neglected vagrant classes of our population reckons the total number of gipsies in this country at three or four thousand men and women and ten thousand children. He is now seeking to have all movable habitations—i.e., tents, vans, shows, &c.—in which the families live who are earning a living by travelling from place to place, registered and numbered, as in the case of canal boats, and the parents compelled to send their children to school at the place wherever they may be temporarily located, be it National, British, or Board school. The following is Mr. Smith's note upon what was to be seen in the gipsies' tent on Mitcham-common:—

"Inside this tent—with no other home—there were two men, their wives, and about fourteen children of all ages: two or three of these were almost men and women. The wife of one of the men had been confined of a baby the day before I called—her bed consisting of a layer of straw upon the damp ground. Such was the wretched and miserable condition they were in that I could not do otherwise than help the poor woman, and gave her a little money. But in her feelings of gratitude to me for this simple act of kindness she said she would name the baby anything I would like to choose; and, knowing that gipsies are fond of outlandish names, I was in a difficulty. After turning the thing over in my mind for a few minutes, I could think of nothing but 'Deliverance.' This seemed to please the poor woman very much; and the poor child is named Deliverance G—. Strange to say, the next older child is named 'Moses.'"

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the death of the Earl of Durham, which occurred last week, removes an honoured name from the list of the supporters of the turf, still, for the last few years, his Lordship had done very little in the way either of breeding or racing. Elphine and Equation were two of the first mares that he ever possessed, and the former was the dam of Warlock, the St. Leger winner of 1856. He also bred The Wizard, whom he sold as a foal for 200 gs., and Lambton. The first-named secured the Two Thousand, ran second for the Derby, and third for the Leger, in 1860. Of late years the Earl's connection with the turf has been of a very slight description; but Glendale carried his pretty colours conspicuously on several occasions, and it was a sad disappointment to the pitmen when the little horse twice succumbed by a head in the Northumberland Plate, Hampton proving too good for him in 1877, and Clearhead just beating him this year. The Earl, who was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham, was born in 1828.

If things go on in the way that they have begun in the matter of steeplechasing, we shall all be tempted to join in the cry of "Ireland for the Irish," and beg of our fellow-countrymen to keep their "jumpers" in their own island. Last week they invaded us in great force, and fairly sacked the Croydon prize-list. Latchkey commenced by winning the very first race in the commonest of canters, and then Venice, a very promising young mare indeed, secured the Grand National Hurdle-Race. Lord Marcus Beresford made a patriotic effort to keep the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase in this country by purchasing Queen of Kildare (11 st. 9 lb.) shortly before the race was decided; but her compatriot, Bacchus (11 st. 10 lb.), proved quite equal to the task of beating her and three others. He was decidedly short of condition, but, when thoroughly fit, is sure to accomplish something worthy of the promise that he showed last season. Controller upset a great favourite in Bugle March, and took the Norwood Steeplechase "across the water," and there was nothing else that we need notice, except that Puck recommenced his winning career in Hunters' Races. The Croydon executive were singularly fortunate in being able to run through their programme, as, at the time of writing, we appear to be in for a long spell of frost, and Sandown Park will probably suffer from another postponement.

The season of turf statistics has now set in with all its accustomed severity. The list of winning owners is always an interesting one, and this year Count Lagrange has wrested the pride of place from Lord Falmouth, who occupied it in 1877-8. Thanks chiefly to Rayon d'Or, the Count is credited with £26,366, the stakes won in twenty-nine races, while Lord Falmouth's sixteen victories have brought in £23,588. But for the unfortunate collapse of Wheel of Fortune, these positions would doubtless have been reversed. Bend d'Or and Evasion have been the chief contributors to the Duke of Westminster's total of £16,293; and then come Lord Rosebery (£13,270) and Lord Anglesey (£13,085). The latter had not a single "unprofitable servant" in his stud, and certainly chose the right time to dispose of his horses, Beaudesert and Prestonpans, both fetching very long prices. No other owner has reached £10,000, Mr. Craufurd's £8935 being little more than half the amount that Sefton and others placed to his credit last season.

On Monday last W. Spencer and G. Tarryer met for the second time on the championship course on the Thames, the stake at issue being £200. Tarryer was the quicker away, but only held the advantage for a few strokes, as Spencer then went to the front, having the race in hand before they had gone a quarter of a mile, won with ridiculous ease. On the previous occasion the result was the same.

An earnest appeal for help to continue its operations is made by the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, Hibernia-chambers, London Bridge. Last year the society relieved 11,032 shipwrecked persons and widows and orphans of those who perished. Owing to the increased demands upon them consequent on the increase in the number of wrecks, the committee have been compelled to borrow £1000.

A special grant was made by the Treasury, at the instance of the Duchess of Marlborough, to refit the greater portion of the state apartments in Dublin Castle with silk terry or poplin of Irish manufacture. Special designs were prepared by the Irish manufacturers. The one selected for Dublin Castle has been prepared by Messrs. William Fry and Co. It is an heraldic design of the seventeenth century; the groundwork is of shamrocks, conventionally arranged, the chief feature being the Royal arms.

A number of the tenant-farmers' delegates who went out to Canada in the summer returned on Tuesday in the Allan steamer Polynesian. They have been prospecting lands several hundred miles west of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and their report is understood to be of the most favourable nature as that of the delegates who returned last week, the opinion being that the farther they went west the better was the land. Mr. John Low, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian Government, was also a passenger by the steamer. He will attend a meeting of the whole of the delegates, which will be held at some place in the north at an early date, when the details of their visit will be laid before their constituents and the general public.





"SHERE ALLI," AN AFGHAN MASTIFF SHOWN AT THE BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW.—SEE PAGE 527.

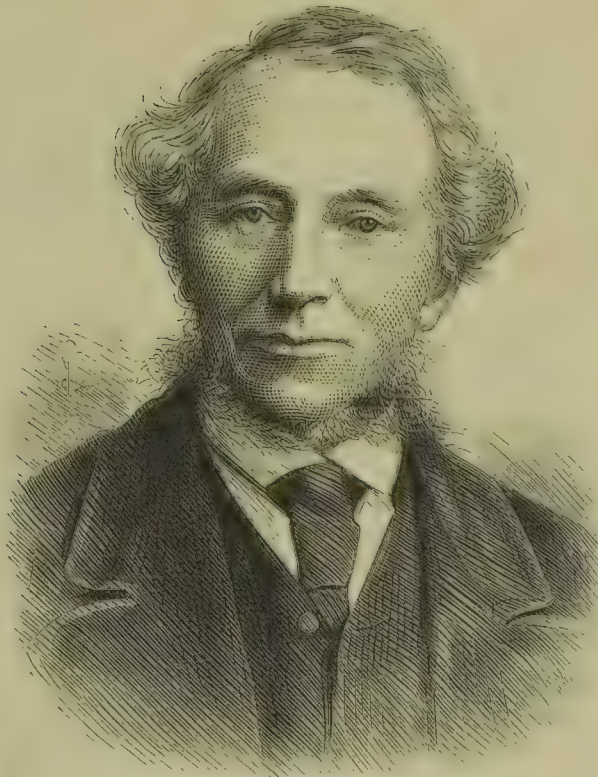


SKETCHES OF GIPSY LIFE: INSIDE A TENT ON MITCHAM-COMMON.—SEE PAGE 527.





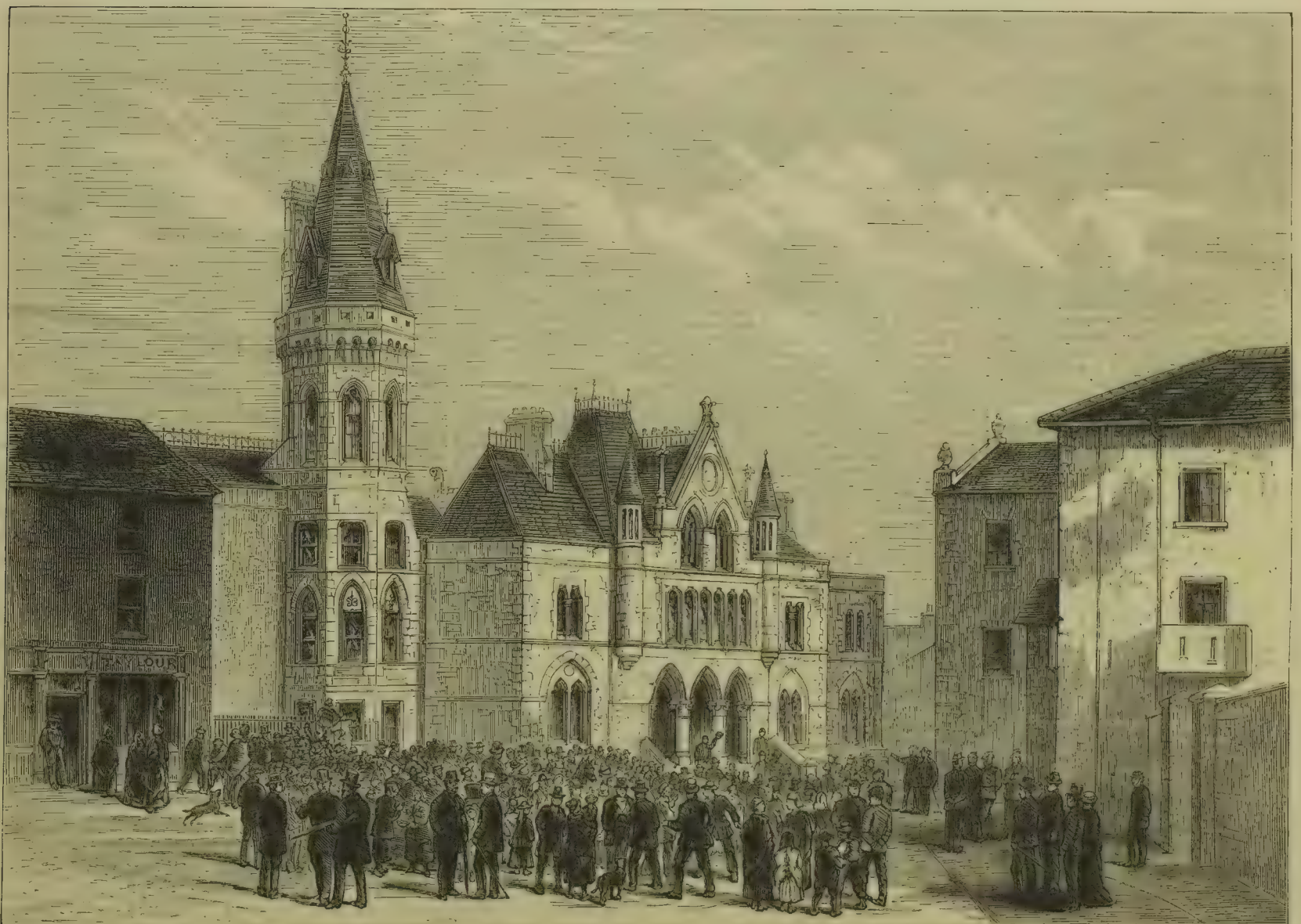
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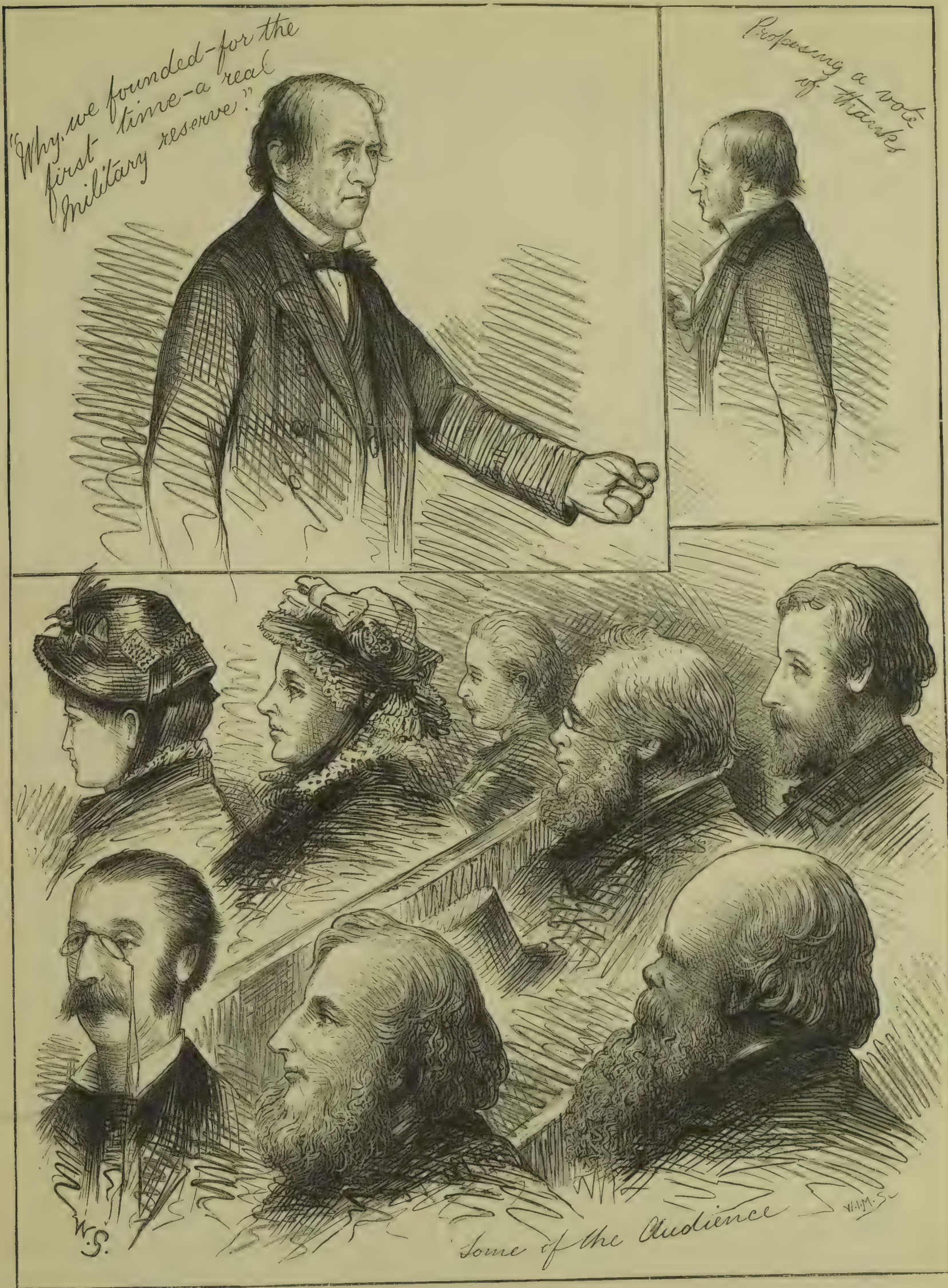
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ferent speeches are briefly mentioned in our current notice of political utterances, which will be found in another page. It is sufficient here to observe some of the external features and accessory incidents of this remarkable series of public gatherings, from which the subjects of our Engravings are derived.

The right hon. gentleman, who was staying at the Earl of Rosebery's seat, Dalmeny Park, with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, first met the Edinburgh citizens on the Tuesday of last week, at three in the afternoon, at the Music-Hall, in George-street. That fine hall, which is 108 ft. long and 90 ft. broad, has accommodation for more than two thousand persons seated. The county electors, admitted by ticket, occupied the benches nearest to the platform, and the non-electors were admitted to those farther removed, while the gallery was filled with ladies; the platform and organ gallery were occupied by

leading members of the Liberal party in Edinburgh. The chair was taken by Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., beside whom sat Mr. Gladstone with his wife and daughter, Lord Reay, one of the Scotch Judges, Sir George Balfour, M.P., Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sheriff M'Laren, and other gentlemen of local importance. Mr. Gladstone here spoke an hour and three quarters, after which a vote of thanks was passed, and he left the Music-Hall. He then drove to the Council Chamber, in the Royal Exchange Buildings, opposite St. Giles's Cathedral, Old Town, where he was received by the Lord Provost, Mr. T. J. Boyd, the Bailies, Councillors, and magistrates of the city, in their official robes. An address of welcome from the Corporation was presented to him, and was acknowledged in a suitable speech; Mr. Gladstone, who had been joined by Lord Rosebery, then returned to Dalmeny.



The small town of Dalkeith, eight miles south-east of Edinburgh, adjacent to Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the wealthy Conservative peer, the Duke of Buccleuch, whose son is Mr. Gladstone's competitor for the honour of representing Midlothian, was visited next day. The meeting here took place in the Corn Exchange, where seats were placed for three thousand persons, besides those who found room in a large gallery at the south end. Provost Mitchell was in the chair, and Mr. James Cowan, M.P., with many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, sat beside him. Mr. Gladstone was again accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone. His speech here was nearly equal in length to that which he had made the day before. After the afternoon meeting, and taking tea at the Provost's house, the right hon. gentleman went to another great meeting at the Foresters' Hall, composed of members of the various district committees, with ladies in their company, from the sixteen parishes of the county. He spoke again, with unabated force and freshness, but in a less controversial tone, and with more feeling exhortation. Leaving Dalkeith at half-past seven in the evening, he returned by train to Edinburgh, and thence went on to the mansion of Lord Rosebery, which is seven miles west of the city, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, near Queensferry.

The third day, Thursday, was devoted to visiting West Calder, a town fifteen miles from Edinburgh to the westward, in the centre of a rich mineral district with flourishing trade and industry, noted especially for its paraffin oil. A large temporary wooden building had been erected for this occasion. It was adorned with a profusion of evergreens and greenhouse flowering plants, and rows of paraffin lamps in opal shades. At the railway station, and at several places along the road or street, were triumphal arches, with festoons and garlands and inscribed mottoes; a large bonfire was burning on a knoll near the station; and an electric light, on the top of a pole, shone full upon the entrance to the special pavilion. The scenes at the arrival and at the departure of Mr. Gladstone, at West Calder, are shown in two of our Illustrations. The hour of meeting was half-past four in the afternoon. Mr. P. M'Lagan, M.P. for Linlithgowshire, was in the chair. Mr. Gladstone, with whom were his wife and daughter, as before, was introduced to the electors and other people of the neighbourhood. He spoke long and with great vigour, as he had done on the two preceding days, and received a vote of thanks, besides repeated acclamations. From West Calder, he and the two ladies took the train to Edinburgh, whence they drove to Dalmeny.

There was a day of comparative repose and quiet for Mr. Gladstone on Friday, remaining at Lord Rosebery's house; but the Provost and Corporation of Leith came to present an address, and stayed to lunch with him and with the Earl and Countess, who gave also an evening party, attended by two hundred ladies and gentlemen. On Saturday the oratorical labours of the ex-Prime Minister recommenced at two more great meetings held in Edinburgh. The first of these, at three o'clock, was in the Corn Exchange, which is situated in the Grass Market, and in which the banquet of the Scott Centenary Festival took place in 1871. The platform, erected on the south side of the hall, was handsomely decorated with crimson cloth, bordered and tasselled with gold; a blazon of ornamental and significant devices was displayed behind it; festoons of foliage hung between the pillars, upon which were also suspended trophy shields and flags; and the Scottish Royal Arms confronted the platform on the north side. The Earl of Rosebery was in the chair, and introduced Mr. Gladstone. Among those present were the Countess of Rosebery, Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Bervin, Lord Napier of Ettrick, the Right Hon. W. P. Adam, M.P., the Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., and many other members of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's speech, dealing chiefly with the financial position and prospects of the Government, is noticed in another part of this Journal. A vote of thanks to him was moved by the Earl of Airlie, and was carried by acclamation. After this meeting, Mr. Gladstone, with the other ladies and gentlemen on the platform, went to the vast covered market-place, commonly used for the sale of vegetables, adjoining the Waverley Station of the North British Railway, in the valley of the Nor Loch, at the south side of Lower Princes-street. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons were assembled here, the gallery around the market being filled with ladies. A large platform, in the middle, with some little decoration, and with an Earl's coronet, in jets of gas, above the chair, which was for Lord Rosebery, had been erected for this occasion. The proceedings were for successive deputations to present to Mr. Gladstone the addresses voted by the Liberal Associations of many different parts of Scotland, the East, North, and West, as well as Edinburgh and Glasgow. The first was presented by Mr. John M'Laren, Advocate, from "the Council of the General Liberal Association for the East and North of Scotland, and for sixty other Liberal Associations who concurred with it." Mr. Gladstone made a general reply to them all in his final address.

On Sunday, the right hon. gentleman, with the ladies of his family, attended Divine worship at St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral Church in the morning, and at St. Giles's Church (National Scottish Presbyterian) in the afternoon. On Monday, he took leave of Lord and Lady Rosebery, and travelled with Mrs. and Miss Gladstone to Perthshire, where they are the guests of the Marquis of Breadalbane, at Taymouth Castle. An address from the Corporation of Dunfermline, one from that of the City of Perth, and one from the Perth Liberal Association, were received by the way, during this journey to the Highlands.

In accordance with a request from the Home Secretary, the Mayor of Newport (Mr. H. Russell Evans) presented on Saturday, in the name of the Queen, the Albert Medal of the Second Class to Charles Morgan, collier, for gallantry in saving life at the Abercane Colliery in September, 1878. It will be remembered that about 270 lives were lost by the explosion which occurred at the Prince of Wales Pit, and the recipient of the medal, with many others, greatly distinguished himself in his efforts to save life.

The committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have appointed the Rev. Charles E. B. Reed, M.A., to the office of secretary, from Jan. 1 next, in place of the Rev. S. B. Bergne, who, after twenty-six years of able and devoted service, accepts the less onerous post of consulting secretary. Mr. Reed was formerly scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a first-class in the Classical Tripos of 1868, and was for some years minister of the Common Close Congregational Church, Warminster.

At a meeting of the Norwich Town Council yesterday week the difficulty in regard to the mayoralty was surmounted. Mr. Newman, who was elected on the previous Saturday, had failed to qualify; and, though legal proceedings had been threatened to compel him to do so, the threat came to nothing. After a heated discussion yesterday week, a solution of the difficulty was found by the present Mayor (Mr. H. Bullard) consenting to retain office for another year. A meeting was held last Tuesday for the purpose of electing Mr. Bullard.

## SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The present exhibition more than maintains the improvement which marked the return of this Society to its old quarters in Suffolk-street, and the concurrent election of a number of new members. The intention of the founders of the Society—namely, to supply an adequate succursale and feeder to the Royal Academy, is now again carried out more fully than it has been within our recollection. The advantage the Society enjoys in the spaciousness of its rooms allows the exhibition of work on a larger scale than is encouraged at the Dudley Gallery, and artists' aims are apt to be limited with the limitations of their canvas. The stereotyped productions of some of the old members (who seem to have exhausted themselves by a small success here as completely as are other artists by the time that they arrive at the full honours of the Academy) formerly brought more discredit on "Suffolk-street art" than even the crude attempts of tyros. But now such productions are in much diminished proportion; whilst the general mass of contributions testify here, as elsewhere, to the greatly extended cultivation of art, and an improvement in at least the technical modes of procedure. In all the higher branches of art-education, however, this country is still too much behindhand for us not to find in this almost indiscriminate assemblage of nearly nine hundred paintings, drawings, and sculpture, much that is lamentably immature or commonplace. And as it is in art, as in society, that obtrusiveness is usually the measure of incapacity, vulgarity, and ignorance, so the visitor will probably receive an unfavourable first impression from the plentiful bad work here, which will be much modified on careful and selective examination.

Among the new members Mr. John Burr takes the first place in virtue of the skill and power he displays over the materials and in manipulation according to the methods of the Scotch School, which methods originated in emulation of Velasquez and Rembrandt, but have been much modified by the practice of Raeburn, John Phillip, and later painters. Mr. Burr has scarcely redeemed the great promise of some early works, and he now seems to address himself to a less select audience than he has a right to challenge. Yet in his "Incorrigible" (162)—an old dominie leaning over his rostrum towards an urchin on whom he has in vain administered exemplary punishment, and who grinningly displays a concealed apple to his schoolfellows; and in his "Flower Girl" (252), "Watercress Boy" (252), and "The Image of his Father" (397), there are passages which, if all parts were up to the same level, would give them high rank. Another picture, however, called "After the Dance" (357), has, judged as a *tour de force* of colouring, new and rare qualities which we have not seen equalled by any recent work of the Scotch School. It is a small half-length of a rather blowsy girl in amber bodice, grey neckerchief, and purplish-grey skirt, with a black fan, and a bit of scarlet in her fair hair, seated in profile, and relieved only by a primrose-coloured curtain. The colouring is beautiful and harmonious, and its brilliancy and purity could only have been secured by that certainty and readiness which admits of painting "at once," or "alla prima" as the Italians say, and which no modern method of glazing (though certainly practised by Titian) will yield. The Scotch School are in force in this exhibition. Another noteworthy picture is J. Macbeth's "Mountain and Glen" (101). "Upright" in shape, it admits of representing an extensive range of distance from the far-off purple mountain to the deep glen crimsoned with heather, along which trudges a lassie with her linen from the burn. The painting is generally excellent, though the colour is a little forced and feverish in the foreground. Mr. P. Macnab, a new member, has a picture of a girl lying on a seashore, "Waiting for the Tide" (292). It is fairly executed, but a little formal. Two small landscapes, with figures, by J. R. Reid (the young Scotch artist, one of whose pictures was bought by the Academy out of the Chantry Bequest this year) are remarkable for vigour of handling and strength of colour. By J. Frazer there is a sea-piece, "A Recollection of the Yang-Tse" (353), with junks, which is very powerful, and not less truthful in the rendering of a storm—the typhoon, probably. The effect of the darkling sea under the slaty, ominous sky shows a fine sense of observation. "A Fisherhaven" (267), by T. Graham, is a study for, or replica (with modifications) of, the artist's picture in the Academy this year, and is, perhaps, less loose in its brush-work and has fewer of the other faults of the Scotch School than that picture had.

Speaking of technicalities (being naturally incited thereto by the works of the Scotch School), there is a picture by J. W. B. Knight of two lasses rowing with a will, "Taking the Lads' Boat Down Tide" (228), in which the pigments are loaded to a very unusual degree, but which seems justified by the descriptive decision of the strokes, the truthful aspect of mellowed light that is obtained, and the liquidity of the water. Mr. A. Hill has made a rather bold essay, rendered acceptable, however, as far as may be, by the respectable draughtsmanship of the figure and the creditable workmanship generally, in a whole-length of a Copt girl in a long semi-transparent black robe or haikh, which allows the nude figure to be seen through (more equally, we think, than would be in fact), holding a tambourine and leaning against a marble wall. It is called "La Danseuse" (471), and recalls a work by Gérôme; but why the title is given in French we know not. Mr. Cauty has made a decided advance in his picture (92) of a fair girl leaning against a stile in reverie, which has an open-air aspect of singular luminousness, that verges, however, on diaphanous evanescence. "Strays" (221) by the same; the *rencontre* of a little girl and little pig is pleasant. "News from Abroad," (419) by A. M. Rossi; three ladies discussing a letter in a drawing-room looking out on a garden, is very dashing and brilliant in colour. Mr. A. W. Bayes has dramatically conceived a moment of suggestive interest in "Reconnoitring: Marston Moor" (158); four Roundhead troopers, with other Cavalier figures emerging over a near hill. The two last pictures deserve to be better hung. Mr. Hindley's "Merry Singer and Toper," in No. 139, is excellently painted. Several works, with figures in combination with landscape, are also to be commended for merit and promise, particularly "The Turn of the Leaf" (277), and No. 15, by Stuart Lloyd. "Over the Brow" (402), by J. L. Pickering, and the pleasing but rather slight works of H. Caffieri and A. Ludovici. The last also sends a female head (539), which shows a delicate sense of beauty though very vague in treatment. There is a promising little picture by A. Ludovici, jun., "Many happy returns of the day" (193). Mr. J. Gow exhibits a painstaking representation of "The Young Poet, Robert Bloomfield, Reading to the Shoemakers" (127). "Quite in Confidence" (216)—a couple of male gossips in eighteenth-century costumes, by H. G. Glindoni, is careful but rather hard. "Matchmaking" (281), an Irish version of "Auld Robin Gray," by H. Helmick, inclines to caricature, and otherwise hardly bears out the promise of a few years back. There is a tendency apparently to exaggerate character also in Yeend King's picture of a French skittle-alley, "Le Quillier" (319), nor is the colouring so good as in recent works.

Among the aspirants of mark in landscape is E. Ellis, whose

ambition is to paint in a broad indicative masterly style, and he attains considerable success in several small subjects. But this very success is beset with the danger to a young painter of falling into mannerism or conventionality. His largest picture (212), representing effects of wind, is somewhat empty. Another landscapist aiming at expression and power, not without a measure of attainment, is B. Evans: see No. 611, representing approaching storm. To the specialists in still-life and architecture, Messrs. Muckley, and Wyke Baylis a word of praise is due. The "Rhododendrons, Hydrangea, &c." (248), by the former, present much beauty in the hues and tints, though the technique has something of the character of water-colour painting. The latter is much preferable in oil than in water-colours: "The Bride's Door, St. Sebald's, Nuremberg" (299), with a happy couple coming out into the sunshine, shows that sentiment should be aimed at in architecture as in other departments, whilst the draughtsmanship evinces competent knowledge. We must object, however, to the floury texture of the stone. There are, besides, two very small but capital architectural studies in Siena, by Harry Goodwin (387 and 525).

We should have mentioned before that among the Academic painters who exhibit here "by courtesy" are Sir John Gilbert, and Messrs. Elmore and Storey, who are represented respectively by an illustration of "Pilgrim's Progress"—"Christian over against the Mouth of the Burning Pit in the Valley of the Shadow of Death" (185); a study for the picture of Columbus speculating on a small wooden Mexican idol washed ashore at Porto Santo (232); and "Memory" (316), a small half-length of a fair girl in profile. Other artists of established reputation likewise contribute—viz., H. Moore, whose "Ebb-Tide" (86) appears to us much superior to his pictures in the Dudley; E. Hayes: two small sea-pieces, which prove that an artist need not necessarily be spoiled by popularity; J. Peel, whose "Sussex Common" (284) is, perhaps, his best work; G. S. Walters, and other members of more or less standing, of whom there is nothing new to say—to wit, Messrs. Woolmer, Haylar, Hemsley, Haynes King, Holyoake, Cobbett, Patten, Wainwright, Gosling, and Bromley. Apropos of Mr. Woolmer, we are tempted to repeat what we have said in effect often before—namely, that his works reveal the possession of the wlerewithal to have made a poetical painter of eminence. In his "Fête Champêtre" (27) we find an arrangement of colour—an almost arbitrary arrangement, and colour that must be taken *per se*—which is really beautiful in many of its hues, tones, and relations. It has indeed an affinity to the later work of Turner; only Turner's work at its wildest was informed and nourished by life-long study of nature, and was not the mere decorative and suggestive outcome of life-long studio invention.

We have still to recommend to the visitor's attention the following works of merit, on which we have not space to dwell. "A Weedy Common in the Isle of Wight" (246), by T. Hines; "Peaceful Old Age" (242), by W. L. Wyllie—a man-of-war and other ships laid up in dock, not without impressiveness and well painted; landscapes by T. O. Hume, J. E. Grace, W. H. Bartlett, R. Gallon, &c.; "In Readiness" (115), a picture of dogs by J. S. Noble; several small pictures by Beatrice Meyer, particularly one of the Johnsonian circle "At Tea," a little heavy in general tone, but otherwise very praiseworthy; "Reverie" (34), a small female figure by Mary L. Gow, very promising as colour; "Art" (588), a young lady student at her easel, by Frances L. Grace; Carl Baurle's pretty and broadly-painted child-figure entitled "Spring" (467); T. Davidson's "The Quill Pen: a Writer's Weapon" (403)—a gentleman in costume of fifty years ago, significantly sharpening the same—very highly finished; T. S. Muschamp's "Idlers" (605); and single figures or studies of heads by B. G. Head, R. J. Gordon, J. Archer, C. W. Pittard, W. Walker, T. Hill, and S. Paget.

The water-colour room contains some nice drawings by A. Powell, Mary Eley, J. E. Grace, A. B. Donaldson, T. B. Hardy, G. S. Walters, Carlton A. Smith, A. Strange-Lionel P. Smythe, E. Wake Cook, and others, but hardly of sufficient consequence to demand comment. Among the sculpture deserving mention are two works in marble, "Andromeda," by F. Junck, and "Isabella," by Percival Ball.

The private views of the Winter Exhibitions of the Society and Institute of Painters in Water Colours take place to-day (Saturday). The galleries open to the public on Monday next. The exhibition of etchings by Méryon is now open at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club. We hope to give a notice thereof as soon as we have available space.

The International Exhibition of Fine Arts at Bruges will open on Sunday next, and remain open till Feb. 8, 1880.

The proceedings at the opening meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday night were particularly interesting, first, from the admission of the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught and Prince Leopold; secondly, from the investiture of the President with a gold chain and badge of office; and, thirdly, by the reading of a letter from General Menabrea assuring the Society and the art world at large that Italy would protect St. Mark's, Venice, from the Vandalism of restoration.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday week a letter was read which it was proposed that Lord Carnarvon should send to the Marquis of Salisbury respecting the proposed "restoration" of St. Mark's, Venice—a work which was severely condemned by several speakers.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The chief attraction to the generality of readers in this month's *Cornhill* will no doubt be found in "Mademoiselle de Mersac," a story long improving, and now invigorated by a change of scene. From Algiers the action is shifted to England, and equal mastery is shown in the description of English autumnal landscape, and of a new character whose introspective nature seems in a measure the counterpart of the season and the scenery. "White Wings" also improves, but the best thing in it is the charming vignette, in which moving water is represented with a perfection rarely attained in wood engraving. Mr. Alfred Austin's poems "Teaching Grandmother" and "Grandmother's Teaching" are very clever indeed, but the cleverness is of the kind which, affecting extreme simplicity, is unsatisfactory in proportion to its very success. "Life in Brittany" and "The Four Southern Headlands of Devon" are two excellent descriptive papers, the former dealing chiefly with the inhabitants, the latter with the physical features of the districts under review. "The History of Haconby" is an ingenious endeavour to depict geological and ethnological changes on the evidence of palæontological research. "Isaac Disraeli and Bolton Corney" revives an old controversy, in which the author of "The Curiosities of Literature" cuts a poor figure, but of which nothing would have been heard in our day if his son had never become Prime Minister.

Fraser has one very bright paper, a joint production of a father and a son on the subject of Eton. We are happy to learn that Eton boys work harder than generally supposed, and that Mr. Gladstone's charge of an undue deference to



wealth is groundless. Mr. Howell's article on strikes is an able summary of all that can be said upon them from the trades-union point of view. The other contributions are somewhat disappointing. The Duke of Argyll's "Impressions of the New World" would hardly have been printed at all if they had been the impressions of a less exalted personage; Count Orsi's escapes from the Communards and the Versailles fail to thrill us; and we care just now more about Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign than his views of Homeric mythology. The paper on Bishop Stanley and his wife, however, makes us acquainted with a woman, not only of great ability, but of marked originality of character.

After the continuation of "Reata," which maintains its place at the head of the serial fiction of the day, the most interesting contribution to *Blackwood* is the tribute to its late lamented editor, a master of his craft, whom it will be most difficult to replace. There are also a pleasant account of bush life in Queensland, a caustic essay querying the reality of modern progress, and a disparaging criticism on Mr. Irving.

The *Contemporary Review* commences with a series of letters addressed to a clergyman by Mr. Ruskin, entitled "The Lord's Prayer and the Church." It will generally be considered, we think, that these letters do more credit to Mr. Ruskin's heart than his head, and, with much valuable truth, contain mischievous fallacies calculated to widen the gulf already existing between the affluent and the indigent classes. Colonel Osborn's "India Under Lord Lytton" will be registered with the other documents from which the historian will one day deduce his final sentence on Lord Lytton's administration; but is too palpably inspired by a discontented Bengal journalist to be of much immediate service to the Viceroy's antagonists. Mr. Justice Fry undertakes to show, in opposition to Mr. Grant Allen, that the utility of beautiful tints to flowers is not sufficient to account for their existence in all cases, which merely proves that a complex phenomenon is not to be accounted for by a single cause. "An Eastern Statesman" contrasts the present conditions of life in Constantinople with those prevailing fifty years ago, and concludes that the Christian is better off, and the Turk worse. Professor Monier Williams describes the tenets of the Jain sect in India, and seems inclined to consider that is more ancient than Buddhism. M. Gabriel Monod's review of French political and literary affairs presents several points of much interest.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are mainly political, but the number is beyond the average, if not in variety, yet in interest. The general tenor of Mr. Harrison's remarks on the Cabul Expedition, and Dr. Sandwith's on the condition of Bulgaria, may, indeed, be surmised without reading them, and the chief novelty of Mr. Osborne Morgan's essay on Land Law Reform is the proposition, not, of course, formulated in these precise terms, that the work can only be accomplished by Chancery lawyers exempt from professional prejudices. It is long since we have heard so discouraging a deliverance. But M. de Laveleye's paper on the Austro-German Alliance is thoughtful and suggestive. The key to the situation is, he says, the impossibility of Germany allowing Russia to obtain a hold upon the Danube, and Prince Bismarck's repentance for having, under the pressure of circumstances, yielded more in this direction than he should have done. Mr. Stillman, with the authority belonging to an undoubted friend of Italy, expounds to the Italians the parallel impossibility of Germany allowing them to occupy Trieste. His words should carry the more weight as he is entirely at one with the party of action on the question of the Italian Tyrol. Mr. W. L. Courtney contributes a very able and suggestive paper on the good and evil in Mr. Carlyle's political doctrines, pointing out that, by a strange irony of fate, the only English statesman who has made any approach towards realising them is Mr. Carlyle's pet aversion, Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Minto manages to put the whole essence of Dickens's letters into a single review. The most remarkable contribution to the number, however, is Mr. Rhys Davids's translation of Buddha's first sermon, with a most instructive commentary, reiterating Mr. Davids's view that the Buddhistic Nervane is not a future state of existence or non-existence, but a habit of mind to be attained in the present life.

The *Nineteenth Century*, unlike the *Fortnightly*, is exceedingly varied, but contains no paper of remarkable calibre. It is, notwithstanding, very pleasant reading, though such a description is hardly applicable to the two contributions of most interest. Mr. O'Connor Power does not overrate the evils of Irish tenancy at will; but his faith must be robust if he deems that the national treasury will advance money to turn Irish tenants into peasant proprietors, in the face of the Home-Rule agitation and the Home-Rule leaders' justification of the repudiation of inconvenient contracts. Nor does he take account of the tendency of peasant proprietorship towards the subdivision of holdings already too small. The true remedy is an approach to fixity of tenure under lease; but with this Mr. Power says the Irish people will not be content. Sir James Paget's deeply interesting account of the invention and inventors of anaesthesia under surgical operations is deeply painful from its statement of the requital of the men to whom humanity is indebted for this blessing. The honour is pretty equally divided among four Americans, three of whom became insane, while the fourth lived and died in obscurity. Mr. James Payn's somewhat alarming suggestion that boys should be trained up to be authors seems only to mean that they should receive such an education as will qualify them to follow the literary profession if they desire. In this sense it is highly commendable. Miss Bevington concludes her reply to Mr. Mallock; Miss Stephen contributes some kindly and sensible observations on the relation between mistresses and servants; the Abbé Martin writes an almost jubilant article on the present strength of the French Church, apparently forgetting that it is not the French National Church but the Church of Rome in France that he is talking of; and Mr. E. J. Wilson warns the Liberal party against the damage and discredit of an alliance with the Home Rulers.

We shall notice the remainder of the magazines next week.

The Christmas annuals come thronging in. The *Belgravia Annual* boasts a goodly number of short tales and sketches, in prose and verse, by writers of note, accompanied by some good illustrations. "Esther's Glove," by R. E. Francillon, and "Giovanni Calvotti," by D. Christie Murray, form the staple attractions of the *Gentleman's Annual*. The extra part of the *Quiver* is named "Swift Arrows," and possesses many features of interest. Mrs. Oliphant writes the tale, "The Fugitives," for "Good Cheer," as the Christmas number of *Good Words* is named. "Sweet Nelly, my Heart's Delight," by Walter Besant and James Rice, is the tale in the double number of *All the Year Round*, and the *Once a Week Annual* is composed of a tale of the sea by Mr. Manville Fenn. In comic literature we have *Hood's Annual* and *Judy's Annual*, both excellent in their special way. Of the *Mistletoe Bough*, edited by Miss Braddon, and the *Stage Door*, edited by Clement W. Scott, favourable mention has already been made in these columns. While writing these brief notices another annual comes to

hand—Grant and Co.'s Christmas Number, from the pen of R. E. Francillon, with coloured illustrations. Many of these numbers are deformed by advertisements being obtruded into the middle of the letterpress; but in this annual the objectionable system is carried still further, the backs of all the illustrations having advertisements upon them.

## MUSIC.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" ("Die Zauberflöte") was given last week, for the first time this season, with most features of the cast as formerly, including the brilliant bravura singing of Mdlle. Ilma di Murska as the Queen of Night, and the artistic performance of Madame Marie Roze as Pamina. Signor Frapollini was again the Tamino; a novelty having been the Papageno of that clever artist Signor Pantaleoni, to whom, however, the music seemed to be new. Mr. Conly's genuine bass voice told well in Sarastro's solos, "Possente Numi" and "Qui sdegno;" and Madame Sinico and Mr. Thomas were efficient representatives respectively of the small parts of Papagena and Monostatos.

On Thursday week "Carmen" was repeated, with Madame Marie Roze's second assumption of the title-character, in which that lady again produced a favourable impression, notwithstanding the special identification of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk with the part with which she was originally identified here, and in her admirable representation of which she has scarcely yet been equalled by other occasional substitutes. Mdlle. Lido again proved her value by her effective singing as Michaela, as did Mr. Carleton by his clever performance, vocal and dramatic, as Escamillo, whose characteristic song "Toreador, attento," gained the usual encore. Signor Tecchi was, as before, the Don José, and the cast was otherwise mostly as hitherto.

The extra autumn series of performances closed on Saturday evening, when "Lohengrin" was given for the first time this season, with the novelty of Madame Pappenheim's assumption of the character of Elsa, in which that meritorious artist gained a fresh success, her performance having been of exceptional merit, alike in the ideal as in the declamatory portions of the music. Madame Sinico was a very efficient representative of Ortruda; and Signor Fancelli—recovered from his recent indisposition—sang finely as Lohengrin. Signor Pantaleoni gave a highly dramatic rendering of the part of Telramondo; and the cast included Mr. Conly as the King, and Mr. Pyatt as the Herald.

The short winter series of performances, supplemental to the extra season, began on Monday with "Faust," repetitions of other operas having been promised for the following evenings and this (Saturday) morning.

The second "London Ballad Concert" of the new season took place at St. James's Hall last week, when Mr. Sims Reeves made ample amends for his unavoidable absence from the previous concert by his admirable singing of the ballads of "Black-Eyed Susan" and "The Bay of Biscay," the enthusiastic encore of the latter having been replied to by singing "The Jolly Young Waterman." Several new songs were given with great success—Blumenthal's "The Wedding Day," by Madame Antoinette Sterling; Behrend's "Joan of Arc," by Miss Annie Marriott; Madame Sainon-Dolby's "I can wait," by Miss Mary Davies; Neale's vocal minuet, "The Old Oak Hall," by Miss Orridge; Balfe's "The Spanish Serenade," by Mr. E. Lloyd; Tovey's "Old Timbertoes," by Mr. Santley; and Adams's "The Midshipmite," by Mr. Maybrick—all having been encored. Balfe's "Serenade" is, we believe, from an opera which he began but never finished. The piece referred to has only just been made known, and will doubtless soon become popular. The vocalists named also sang various well-known songs and ballads, several of which were encored. There was also some effective part-singing by the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union, and some brilliant pianoforte-playing by Madame Arabella Goddard. Messrs. S. Naylor and H. Parker were again the conductors.

The Sacred Harmonic Society opened its forty-eighth season yesterday (Friday) evening at Exeter Hall, this being the last series of performances to be given there by the society, in consequence of the intended appropriation of the hall to other purposes. The oratorio was Handel's "Judas Macabæus," and the principal singers announced were Madame Sherrington, Misses Wigan and Elton, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Bridson—Sir Michael Costa being the conductor, as for many years past. Of the performance we must speak next week.

On the same evening the South London Choral Association was to give a concert at St. James's Hall.

Spohr's "Last Judgment" was performed, as part of a special service, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday evening, in celebration of the first day of Advent.

Last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace included a performance of Haydn's bright symphony entitled "La Chasse," given for the first time here, as was Mr. W. Shakespeare's pianoforte concerto in C major, in which Miss Kuhe made her first appearance here, and was very favourably received. The young lady is a daughter of the well-known pianist and professor at Brighton, at whose festival there last year the same concerto was played by Miss Kuhe. The other items of Saturday's concert call for no special remark. The vocalists were Madame Sherrington and Mr. Shakespeare—the lady having replaced Miss Lillian Bailey, in consequence of the latter's indisposition.

This week's Monday Popular Concert opened with Haydn's bright and melodious quartet in E major, from op. 17, which was finely played (for the first time here) by the usual party. Mr. Charles Hallé was again the pianist, his solo piece having been Beethoven's sonata in F sharp major. Another solo performance was that of Signor Piatti in a sonata for violoncello by Locatelli. Mr. Hallé and Madame Norman-Néruda gave a fine interpretation of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata for pianoforte and violin; and Herr Henschel contributed vocal pieces.

### HERR GEORG HENSCHEL'S CONCERT.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, which had a double interest, first in a musical sense, and next on account of its purpose, this being to aid the funds of that excellent institution—the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea. The concert opened with Brahms's first symphony (in C minor), which was finely played by a full orchestra, conducted by Herr Henschel. This gentleman and Mr. F. King then sang a clever setting, as a duet, by the former, of Byron's lines, "Oh, weep for those that wept by Babel's stream."

The programme included the first performance here of two much more important works—one composed by Herr Henschel, the other by Herr Brahms. Herr Henschel's setting of the 130th Psalm, "Out of Darkness," is for solo voices, five-voice chorus, and orchestra, each of its five movements containing some effective writing, both choral and solo; the music of the latter kind consisting of a melodious trio for soprano, tenor, and bass, and a bass solo with chorus.

Brahms's "Triumphlied" is for a double choir and

orchestra, and includes some very skilful composition, especially in the combined and contrasted choral and orchestral effects. The Hymn consists of three portions, each containing some highly impressive music, including the occasional use of the forms of fugue and canon. The solos in Herr Henschel's Psalm were sung by himself, Miss Lillian Bailey and Mr. F. Boyle; the few occasional baritone solos in Brahms's Hymn, by Mr. F. King. Mr. Barnby conducted the Psalm, and Herr Henschel the Hymn. Both works were much applauded by a large audience. Princess Louise, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present.

## THEATRES.

The genial humour of Mr. F. C. Burnand is in great demand at the present moment. His vivacious adaptation of a French comedy under the title of "Betsy," nightly elicits laughter at the Criterion. On Monday, an extravaganza, in the authorship of which Mr. Burnand shared, was produced at the Royalty, and shall presently be noticed. At the Gaiety, the "Robbing Roy" burlesque of Mr. Burnand maintains its place as the chief attraction. Few plays are so obviously capable of being burlesqued as "Rob Roy;" and few authors could extract more fun or good-humoured satire out of the romantic drama than Mr. Burnand has done in "Robbing Roy." The Gaiety company, moreover, enact the piece in the true spirit of burlesque. Result—infectious mirth. The transformation of Rob Roy himself into a hen-pecked Macgregor affords Mr. Edward Terry an opportunity of adding to his gallery of grotesque creations; and the clarion tones of Miss Edith Bruce as Helen Macgregor give an appropriate vigour to the representation of the Highland virago, whose personal charms, however, prove attractive foils to the pretty amazon of "Robbing Roy." Admirably conceived and excellently executed, the Rashleigh of Mr. W. Elton is a finished caricature of the ancient "heavy villain;" and the noisy obtrusiveness of the Dougal creature could not well be parodied better than it is by Mr. E. W. Royce, whose duel with Rashleigh is imitatively funny. Sparkling, light, and merry, Miss E. Farren acts as sprightly and dances as feely as ever in the rôle of Francis O'Balldistone. This high-spirited actress offers to Miss Lizzie Cootie (Diana Vernon) a good example, which she would do well to profit by, of how to trip gaily through a play without making herself jerkily and obtrusively prominent. Some irony is shown in casting little Miss Connie Gilchrist as Major Galbraith; but this precocious young lady goes through the ordeal with sufficient equanimity. The usual Gaiety completeness is to be observed in the beauty of the scenery, the comeliness of the chorus, and the vivacity of the Scottish music arranged by Herr Meyer Lutz for "Robbing Roy"—an afternoon performance of which takes place to-day. When the chief aim of a manager is to group on the stage a number of ladies, more or less tastefully clad, it might be expected that the closest attention would be paid to the stage management. This necessary supervision was either not forthcoming or was exercised fruitlessly on the second night of "Ballooney," the new extravaganza, by Mr. Burnand and Mr. P. Stephens. Presumably, the deservedly successful comedy of Mr. George Sims, "Crutch and Toothpick" (which has run over two hundred nights), had put the audience in good humour, or "Ballooney" might have fared ill. What little plot "Ballooney" has is not new. One Mr. Smith the impecunious owner of a pleasure-garden, takes advantage of the presence of a captive balloon in his grounds to seek refuge from pursuing bailiffs in its car. The ropes are cut; and Smith, with his wife and the aeronaut, is wafted to the land of King Fogle. There Smith is betrothed to the Princess and chosen Prime Minister, but is reduced to his former station ere the curtain descends on an extravaganza which Mr. Burnand has done his best to lighten with topical songs, and which Mesdames Amalia, Edith Blande, and Marie Williams, and Messrs. Philip Day, Charles Groves, and H. Saker zealously strive to make successful. Costumier and musical conductor (Mr. Solomons) likewise worthily seconded the efforts of the company.

Mr. J. R. Gibson, whose Sir Pertinax Macsycophant has already commended him to the afternoon public, gave another matinée at the Adelphi on Saturday last, when the first four acts of "The Merchant of Venice" were performed, and the débutant made his first appearance as Shylock on the London stage. His selection of these two characters may indicate the tendency of his talent and the choice of characters which he is likely to make. One would expect from this direction that he aims at distinction in the Kean school of acting, and he possesses much that enables him to sustain the line of characters, at the head of which stands Richard III. Mr. Gibson is, no doubt, a thoroughly good and honest actor, who sufficiently studies his parts, and well understands what he has to do in each. He acts with great care and precision, and shows signs of genius occasionally. The fire is in him, but he as yet lacks the confidence needful to sustain its continuous force. He was supported by a tolerably good company on the whole, but they were far from equal, and one or two provoked disapprobation. This fault may be amended. Miss Louise Moodie played Portia, and played it well. Mr. J. G. Taylor displayed much humour in Launcelot Gobbo, and was warmly applauded. There is hope for Mr. Gibson when he shall have gone through a little more practice, and gained the facility which is required in an artistic rendering of Shakspearean characters.

The drama of "East Lynne" was produced in the evening, and again displayed the ability of Miss Bella Pateman, in the dual part of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine. Miss Emily Duncan showed considerable talent as Barbara Hare. Archibald Carlyle was efficiently acted by Mr. E. H. Brooke, and Mr. James Fernandez was in great force as Sir Francis Levison. The performance may be pronounced highly successful.

A new Spanish ballet was produced on Monday at the Alhambra, in which Senorita Fuensanta, a celebrated Spanish dancer, appeared. The ballet is called "The Torroera," or Spanish Bull Fight. The action is stirring, and capitally interpreted.

The "Roscius Dramatic Club" (under the management of Mr. Edwin F. Marshall) will give its next performance at the Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill, next Monday, Dec. 8, when the programme will comprise the comedy of "Squabbles; or, My Wife's Daughter," and the farce of "Cool as a Cucumber."

Perhaps one of the most interesting of the theatrical tea meetings was held on Monday afternoon in Exeter (Lower) Hall. There was a large attendance of ladies of the ballet, chorus ladies, and dressers. After an excellent tea several hymns were sung, and addresses were given by Mrs. E. Trotter and another lady, and by Mr. W. Forbes, the originator and conductor of these meetings. Lady Lycett, the Hon. Miss Kinnaid, and other ladies showed their sympathy with this work by being present.

Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., was on Monday unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1880.





THE STATE OF IRELAND: MAKING THE BEST OF IT—SEE PAGE 538.



## CHARLES DICKENS'S LETTERS.

Suppose a posthumous work of fiction by the late Charles Dickens could now be presented to the hundred thousand readers who would be glad to receive it, having missed his genius sadly since the story of "Edwin Drood" was left untold in June, 1870, when the pen dropped from the dying author's hand! We know what a shout of delight would be raised at such a publication. But it is not quite the same to receive (from Messrs. Chapman and Hall) two volumes of *The Letters of Charles Dickens*, edited by his sister-in-law and one of his daughters. These letters, now printed for general information, come long after his completed biography by the late Mr. John Forster. The personal and domestic life of the great imaginative artist and humorist, with all his amiable and estimable qualities, has, we confess, not afforded a study that yields unmixed and unlimited satisfaction. His perpetual restlessness, his morbid love of self-display and appetite for flattery, and the soreness as well as fussiness with which he nursed his claims to social admiration, left a rather uncomfortable impression. Such was the feeling of many who read the biography, and who had never come within the charmed circle of his intimate conversation. Here was an eminent man, the cleverest and pleasantest entertaining man of his age, at the head of that profession, the literary painters of modern society, or "novelists," which should teach all moral grace and practical wisdom in the conduct of ordinary life. Was he the happiest of men in his own life at home? If he seemed to have lost the capability of enjoying wholesome and natural repose of heart from an excessive craving for applause, one might be inclined to suspect a latent reaction from his own teaching. His writings were a sort of Gospel to many young persons thirty years ago. Their preaching of Mark Tapleyism, or "the credit of being jolly," could not be ignored or evaded, under penalty of seeming less wise than otherwise. That phase of social temper has somewhat changed. But these collected letters to his family and personal friends contain, with much that scarcely appears worth printing, a great deal, especially in the letters to Mr. Macready, of sincere and hearty expression of his real convictions and aspirations. Some additional details of his experiences during the two visits to America, in 1842 and 1867, and the residence in Italy, in 1844, serve also to vary the progress of literary labours and successes. The series of letters begins almost with the writing of the "Pickwick Papers," in 1835, soon after which time the author married, while still living in Furnival's Inn. There are sixteen letters to his wife, the latest being dated May 5, 1856; and the frequent remembrances of all his children, both in their infancy and when growing up to be men and women, are most endearing. Miss Hogarth, who latterly superintended the household of her brother-in-law, contributes about eighty of his letters addressed to herself, which are to be found mostly in the second volume. A considerable number, during the same period, from August, 1858, to the end of his life, were addressed to his eldest unmarried daughter. The other regular or frequent correspondents seem to have been Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Wills (then sub-editor of *Household Words*), Miss Boyle, the Hon. Mrs. Watson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Charles Kent, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, and M. de Cérjat. There are epistles also, of earlier date, to Jerrold, Landor, Mrs. Gaskell, and Mark Lemon, which have a slight degree of literary interest; but very many of the letters here printed are mere replies to invitations or proposals concerning social affairs of the day. Among those of the former class is one that shows Lord Lytton giving Dickens some counsel regarding the plot of his "Tale of Two Cities." It was the habit of Dickens, we perceive, very frankly to take some of his intimate friends into his confidence with respect to the intended construction of a story already in progress. He was not less ready to give the benefit of his own remarks to such contemporary writers as Mr. Wilkie Collins and Mrs. Gaskell, upon their own productions of that kind. His candour in answering the remonstrances of strangers who wrote in a proper tone and manner to find fault with some feature of his works is exemplified in several instances. A Jewish lady complained of his having made Fagin the only type of Jewish character; and he not only gave her a reasonable explanation, but created the benevolent Riah, in "Bleak House," for a specimen of the good and virtuous Jew. He was very much hurt, as well as surprised, by the notion of one or two such critical correspondents that he could ever have meant to throw a slight on the profession of the Christian faith. All but the last private letter he wrote, a few days before his unexpected death, was in answer to this imputation, and was an earnest expression of his reverence for "the life and lessons of our Saviour." He had, indeed, long before prepared for the instruction of his younger children a summary of the historical and religious truths of the New Testament. In a farewell letter to his son Edward, who was going out to Australia, and likewise in one to his son Henry, about to enter on a student's life at Cambridge, he solemnly impressed on them "the study of that Book as the one unfailing guide of life, and the habit of saying a Christian prayer every night and morning." But he sometimes broke out in vehement indignation against the arrogant spirit of ecclesiastical partisanship and theological dogmatism in some of the clergy and other professional ministers of religion. He also considered that "a fatal mistake" was commonly made in their mode of using the Bible. "Half the misery and hypocrisy of the Christian world," he says, "arises from a stubborn determination to refuse the New Testament as a sufficient guide in itself, and to force the Old Testament into alliance with it, whereof comes all manner of camel-swallowing and gnat-straining. But so to resent this miserable error as by any implication to depreciate the Divine goodness and beauty of the New Testament is to commit even a worse folly." Dickens was never more in earnest than in expressing these convictions. His political sentiments, on the other hand, were sometimes coloured with sullen disgust and impatience of the tardy movement of national opinion. Towards the American Republic he was decidedly unjust; and there was gross inconsistency, to say the least, in his professions of grateful affection for its people, when he privately regretted that England and France did not intervene to break up the Union in the Civil War between North and South. This will be found in a letter to M. de Cérjat, at page 240, vol. ii., accompanied by another ebullition of harsh and reckless temper, against the "meeting of jawbones of asses at Manchester, to censure the Jamaica Governor for his manner of putting down the insurrection." It always seemed that the purely emotional temperament of Charles Dickens, with his deficiency of logical and critical discernment, prevented him from rightly understanding questions of law and civil government. He was, notwithstanding, too prone to dogmatise and even to rave furiously upon subjects of that nature. There is more pleasure in reading the delightful anecdotes of his children, and in recognising his parental tenderness and judicious carefulness for their welfare. A good little youngest boy, playfully nicknamed "the Plornish-ghester," is the subject of many comical reports and messages from the loving father. The most homelike and comfortable incidents, however, in the glimpses we here get of Dickens's

family life are those belonging to his country residence at Gad's Hill, near Rochester, from 1857, when he removed there out of town. At Tavistock House, Tavistock-square, his household seems to have been kept in a whirl of private theatricals and other laborious entertainments, which could not have been favourable to health and peace of mind. Yet the extraordinary aptitude of Dickens for directing theatrical performances, as well as for acting on the stage, might have made him the greatest of managers, and have raised the British drama to more than its old place of power and glory. There was a period of his life apparently when his disposition, had circumstances been favourable, and with any offer of substantial remuneration, would perhaps have led him to change the work of novelist for that of dramatist and superintendent, and living example of dramatic art. This impulse to come forward in actual impersonation of his imaginative ideas found vent in the successful public readings which obliged him to be continually making rapid journeys all over the country. It was probably the physical exhaustion and disturbance of vital and cerebral functions occasioned by that mode of living, combined with the stress of literary work and other drains of nervous force, that prematurely cut short his mortal career. The continuance of his uniform literary industry, or the management of business, in a settled residence, with quiet and regular hours, could not have had such a fatal effect at a much more advanced age. He was, in more than one sense, the victim of that *besoin de paraître*, which is hard to resist in the case of a man of rare talents and of great combative energy, who has won for himself immense popular renown, with desirable pecuniary rewards consequent upon it, and who knows that more fame and money can be earned by continuance in his conspicuous public efforts. The success of Charles Dickens was amply deserved, as well by his vast diligence and conscientious spirit of artistic workmanship as by his matchless powers of humorous portraiture and description. But in his case, as in others we have known, it was proved that "nothing succeeds like success;" and it was, unhappily, an instance, also, of the success which too often kills. We regret to acknowledge the existence of any personal failing in one to whom so much of the world's gratitude is due for an immense amount of innocent pleasure.

## RUSTIC DANCE IN IRELAND.

There have been times—but it is not so now, we are thankful to believe—when the distressed condition of the Irish peasantry, compared with those of English agricultural districts, would have made it a cruel mockery to place before our readers, along with the scene of a Government prosecution for sedition at Sligo, this one of a cheerful popular festivity in another part of Ireland. That the present alarming discontent is wanton and groundless, we are by no means prepared to admit, however mad and wicked may be the attempt of political demagogues to make it the occasion for malignant attacks upon the landed proprietors, or silly hatred of the connection with Great Britain, which alone can supply the capital and agency for developing Irish industrial wealth. But the real causes of the embarrassed state of small farmers in Ireland, as a class, are to be found in bad social and economic arrangements, and especially, we are told, in their habitual bondage to usurious money-lenders, whose oppression is far more grievous than that of the landlords with their ordinary rent. It is not at all certain that this evil would be diminished by making the peasant farmer, such as he is, freehold owner of the soil. In the meantime, it is the duty of any Government—and would equally remain so with Home Rule, or with a total separation of that country from England—to protect the rights of property, alike for the rich and the poor. The Irish peasant class, happily, are now very far removed from a state of actual destitution, and in many districts are rather better off than many English agricultural labourers. It is several years, indeed, since one of our Special Artists, himself a thorough Irishman, attending a "pattern fair," or local Saint's-day festival, at a place celebrated for the mystic virtues of its "Holy Well," there made his lively sketch of a party of rustic people enjoying themselves in the social dance. We think it will give pleasure to many of our readers, and will serve to remind them of that brighter side of Irish humble life, which was described in touching words by the poet of "The Deserted Village." Too many instances have been recorded of a sad change coming over the fortunes of the simple rural community, and of enforced wholesale expatriation, the result of hopeless poverty, leaving the village indeed a deserted one. But let us all think how to "make the best of it," and hope for a more propitious season.

## CATTLE SHOWS.

The thirty-first exhibition of cattle, sheep, &c., at Birmingham was opened for the judging last Saturday. The total entries this year, including roots, corn, implements, poultry, and pigeons, are 3742, or just one in excess of last year, when the number was 3741. In the cattle there is an increase on the previous show of twenty-seven animals, or 152 against 125, amongst the exhibitors being the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The best class shown is undoubtedly, in the opinion of the judges, the shorthorn heifers; and, though there are thirteen animals, each has deservedly received a commendation card. The Herefords and cross-breeds are also of remarkable excellence, whilst the quality of both cattle and sheep is above the average. The prizes offered this year by the Agricultural Exhibition Society amount to £2700, of which £1200 is assigned to cattle, £300 to sheep, and £130 to pigs, the rest being divided among the successful exhibitors of poultry, pigeons, roots, &c. The challenge cup, given by Messrs. Elkington for the best animal in the cattle classes, to be won two years successively or any three years, has fallen to Mr. Henry D. Adamson, Balquharn, Vale of Alford, Aberdeen, for a splendid roan shorthorn steer, which, as champion of its class, "shorthorn steers, not exceeding two and a half years old," also takes the extra prize of £100. The special prize of £100 for the best Hereford is won by Mr. Edwards, of Leominster, with "Leonora," an animal of almost perfect symmetry, which also takes first honours in the class of Hereford cows. The Queen exhibits in three of the classes for cattle, and gains the second prize for Hereford heifers. Royalty has, however, not been as successful as usual at the present show, the prize mentioned being the only one accorded, although the Prince of Wales exhibits some very excellent cattle and sheep, especially the latter, which are, however, fairly beaten by Lord Walsingham. Mr. T. Dyer, of Cornwall, takes the extra prize of fifty guineas, half of which is contributed by the hotel and inn keepers of Birmingham for the best Devon, which is the champion in the class of "Devon oxen or steers exceeding three and not exceeding four and a half years old." The special prize of £50 for the best Scot goes to Mr. W. McCombie, Aberdeen; the special prize of the same amount for the best cross-bred to Mrs. McWilliam, Aberdeen; and the president's (Earl Howe's) silver cup or other suitable piece of plate, value £25, for the best

animal in the cattle classes of any breed or age, bred and fed by the exhibitor, to Mr. James Merson, also of Aberdeen.

The general arrangement for the forthcoming Smithfield Club Cattle Show, which opens at the Agricultural Hall on Monday next, were completed on Tuesday, and accommodation has been provided for fifty head of cattle more than last year. There is also a considerable augmentation in the entries in the sheep and pig classes. This increase in the cattle is owing to the relaxation by the Smithfield Club of a rule which prohibited the exhibition of any animal at the metropolitan show which had been exhibited at any provincial show within a period of one month previously; this entirely excluded the exhibition of any of the prize stock of the Birmingham and other shows, which will now have an opportunity of competing at the Smithfield Club Show. The special regulations for 1879 make it necessary that the exhibitor of every animal shall send with it a certificate that it has not for fourteen days previously to leaving home for the Smithfield Club Show been in contact with any animal suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and that all animals shall undergo veterinary examination previous to entering the doors of the Agricultural Hall. The prize-list of this year has been increased to upwards of £3000 in the aggregate; and it is possible for the same steer or ox to win prizes of the value of £220, and the same heifer or cow £215; for one pen of sheep to win £90, and one pen of pigs £25. The increase in the demands for space for implements is so great that difficulty has been found in affording accommodation.

## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF DURHAM.

The Right Hon. George Frederick D'Arcy, second Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton and Baron Durham, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Durham, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Northumberland Rifle Volunteers, died at his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, on the 28th ult. His Lordship was born Sept. 5, 1828, the second son of John George, first Earl of Durham, G.C.B., at one time Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Lord Privy Seal from 1830 to 1833, and eventually Governor-General of British North America, by Lady Louisa Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles, Earl Grey, Prime Minister, and represented the very ancient and distinguished family of Lambton of Lambton. His elder brother, Charles William (the "Master Lambton" of Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous picture), having died in 1831, the nobleman whose death we record succeeded to the family honours at the death of his father, July 28, 1840. He married, May 23, 1854, Lady Beatrix Frances Hamilton, second daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and by her (who died Jan. 21, 1871) leaves a large family, of which the eldest, John George, Viscount Lambton, born June 19, 1855, succeeds as third Earl of Durham. The eldest daughter, Beatrix Louisa, was married, Aug. 29, 1877, to the Hon. Sidney Herbert, brother of the Earl of Pembroke.

## VISCOUNT DILLON.

The Right Hon. Theobald Dominick Geoffrey Lee-Dillon, fifteenth Viscount Dillon, in the Peerage of Ireland, whose death is just announced from the effects of an accident he met with at Ditchley Park a short time since, was born April 5, 1811, the second son of Henry Augustus, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, by Henrietta, his wife, sister of the first Lord Orammore, and succeeded at the death of his brother, Charles Henry, fourteenth Viscount, to the ancient title of Dillon of Costello-Gallen, which was conferred in 1621 on Sir Theobald Dillon, a Commander in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and subsequently Lord President of Munster. Lord Dillon was formerly a Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles, and was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Mayo. He married in 1856 Sarah Augusta, daughter of the late Alexander Hanna, Esq., but had no issue, and the title devolves, consequently, on his brother, the Hon. Arthur Edmund Denis Lee-Dillon, now sixteenth Viscount Dillon.

## SIR ARCHIBALD BURT.

Sir Archibald Paul Burt, Chief Justice of Western Australia, died at Perth, in that colony, on the 21st ult., aged sixty-nine. He was second son of George Henry Burt, Speaker of the House of Assembly, St. Kitt's, by Eliza M'Fair, his wife, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1845. In 1849 he was appointed Attorney-General for the Island of St. Christopher, and held that office until 1860, when he was made Civil Commissioner and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Western Australia. He had been some time Speaker of the House of Assembly and a member of the Administrative Committee of St. Kitt's. On leaving that island for Australia, he received a public grant, acknowledgments from all classes of the colony, and the presentation of a valuable piece of plate. In 1861 he was constituted Chief Justice of Western Australia, and in 1873 received the honour of knighthood. He married, in 1836, Louisa, daughter of John Bryan, M.D., of St. Kitts.

## MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

The Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield, and a Privy Councillor, Q.C., and a Bench of the Inner Temple, died on the 30th ult. He was born Dec. 28, 1802, the son of E. Roebuck, Esq., of Madras, by Zipporah, his wife, daughter of Richard Tickell, Esq., and was grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield. This well-known politician, originally a strong Liberal, but latterly a supporter of the present Government, was called to the Bar in 1831, went the Northern Circuit, and was made Q.C. in 1843. In 1844 he had been Agent in England for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. He represented Bath from 1832 to 1837, and from 1841 to 1847, and sat for Sheffield from 1849 to 1868, and from 1874 to the period of his death. He was author of "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830," "The Colonies of England," the "Roebuck Pamphlets," and of contributions to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. He married, 1834, Henrietta, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.A., of Bath, at one time Bampton Lecturer at the University of Oxford.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lydia, Lady Grant, widow of Admiral Sir Richard Grant (who was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1820), on the 21st ult., at Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, in her ninetieth



year. Lady Grant was previously married to James Lambert, Esq., of Fowlers, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Mr. John Allan Brown, F.R.S., a well-known meteorologist, on the 22nd ult., aged sixty-three.

Alfred Gilbey, Esq., J.P., at his residence, Wooburn House, Bucks, on the 28th ult., after a short illness, aged forty-six.

The Rev. Arthur Turner, formerly Rector of Ladbroke, Warwickshire, on the 25th ult., at The Oaks, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged seventy-seven.

James Penrose Ingham, Esq., on the 28th ult. He married, in December, 1867, Lady Caroline Marguerite Stanhope, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Harrington.

Thomas Kingdon Kingdon, Esq., Q.C., Bench of the Inner Temple and Recorder of Bristol, on the 2nd inst., at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Kingdon was called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1848.

Elizabeth Juliana, Lady Sabine, wife of General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., and daughter of the late William Leves, Esq., of Tortington, Sussex, on the 28th ult., at Ashley-place, Westminster, aged seventy-two.

James O'Dowd, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Solicitor of Customs, on the 24th ult., in his seventy-eighth year. He belonged to a County Mayo family. Called to the Irish Bar, he practised for several years in Ireland, and was author of some legal works.

Miss Maria Frances Wyatt-Edgell, of 40, Grosvenor-street, daughter of the late Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, Esq., of Milton Place, Surrey, at Cowley House, near Exeter. She was sister of the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell, who married Henrietta, Lady Braye.

Lieutenant-General Arthur Cyril Goodenough, C.B., on the 29th ult., at 2, Cleveland-row, St. James's. He served at the siege of Sebastopol, and commanded the 34th Regiment at the assault of the Redan, and received the medal with clasp, the Turkish medal, and the orders of the Legion of Honour and Medjidie.

Sir Isaac Morley, the oldest member of the Doncaster Town Council, and a member of the old Corporation previous to the passing of the Municipal Act, at Beechfield, Doncaster, on the 1st inst., at the age of seventy-eight. Sir Isaac was knighted in 1841, when Mayor, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales. He was a director of the Midland Railway Company.

John Cargill Rutherford-Drummond, Esq., late Lieutenant 25th Regiment (the King's Own Borderers), who died in Peshawur, suddenly, on Nov. 4, in the twenty-first year of his age, was eldest son of Captain J. Rutherford-Drummond, of Strageath and Balquhandy, Perthshire, N.B., and late H.M. 10th Regiment of Hussars. He went through the last campaign in Afghanistan, for which service he obtained the medal.

Miss Mary Stanley, eldest sister of the Dean of Westminster, and daughter of Edward Stanley, D.D., late Bishop of Norwich, on the 26th ult., at 6, Grosvenor-crescent, in her sixty-fifth year. Miss Stanley took a leading part in many philanthropic movements. During the Crimean War she was in charge of a detachment of nurses and ladies, similar to that conducted by Miss Nightingale. In 1856 she joined the Church of Rome.

Michael Thunder, Esq., of Lagore, in the county of Meath, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1850, on the 20th ult., at Stratford, Rathgar, Dublin, aged seventy-seven. He was the eldest son of Patrick Thunder, Esq., of Lahore, by Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of John Taaffe, Esq., of Smarmore Castle, in the county of Louth. He married, Sept. 2, 1834, Charlotte Mary, daughter of Colonel Harman D'Alton, H.E.I.C., by whom he leaves a large family.

Major-General Charles Need, late of her Majesty's Local Indian Forces, and formerly 6th Bengal European Regiment, on the 22nd ult., in London, in his fifty-ninth year. He was son of the late Lieutenant-General Samuel Need, of Fountain Dale, Notts, by Annie, his wife, daughter of Captain William Grant, of Rothiemurchus, and was nephew of John Need, Esq., of Blidworth, High Sheriff of Notts in 1813. He entered the Army in 1840, served in the Indian Mutiny, and retired as Major-General in 1875.

Dr. Harry Leach, M.R.C.P., the medical officer of the Port of London, on the 26th ult., at 12, Albert Mansions, Victoria-street, aged forty-three. Dr. Leach had been in ill-health for some time, having obtained a lengthened leave of absence for a voyage to South Africa, in hopes of restoration. The labours of the Port of London Sanitary Committee and their officers, zealously directed by Dr. Leach, have been of incalculable service in warding off from the metropolis the introduction of infectious diseases by vessels arriving in the Thames.

William Paynter, Esq., of Camborne House, Richmond, Surrey, and of Belgrave-square, London, M.A., J.P. and D.L., Barrister-at-Law, on the 26th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in his eightieth year. He was only son of Samuel Paynter, Esq., of Camborne House, J.P., who acquired estates in Middlesex and Surrey, and served as High Sheriff of the latter in 1838. Mr. Paynter, whose death we record, married, March 15, 1825, Anne Berdmore, daughter of Thomas Fenton Best, Esq., of Fenton Culvert and Hollin House, in the county of Stafford, by whom he leaves sons and daughters.

The Rev. Horatio Nelson Goldney, of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, on the 23rd ult., at 25, Cleveland-gardens, in his seventy-fourth year. He was fifth son of Francis Bennett Goldney, Esq., of Great Marlow, Bucks, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Lovegrove, Esq., and was grandson of Samuel Goldney, of Bath, by Eleanor, his wife, sister of the millionaire, Philip Rundell, of Ludgate-hill, goldsmith. The Goldneys are a family of great antiquity at Bristol and Chippenham, for which latter town one of the descendants, Gabriel Goldney, Esq., is now M.P.

The Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, of Westbrook Hay, near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, on the 1st inst., at his country residence, in the eightieth year of his age. He was the second son of Dudley, first Earl of Harrowby, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected M.P. for Tiverton in the Conservative interest two years before the passing of the first Reform Act, and sat for that borough down to December, 1832. From 1841 until 1847 he represented Hertfordshire, but retired at the dissolution, in that year. He served when young for some years in the Royal Navy, from which he retired with the rank of commander.

At the request of the solicitors practising in the Sheffield County Court, the Judge has issued an order for solicitors to wear robes in court, to distinguish them from accountants.

The English Spelling Reform Association has appointed a committee to collect, for the purpose of comparison, lists and specimens of the various schemes of spelling reform that have at different times been proposed.

The distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum, vacant by the death of Brigadier-General E. W. D. Bell, V.C., C.B., has been awarded to Colonel Charles Knight Pearson, C.B., in recognition of his services in Zululand.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R V R (Madras).—We share your regret that the postal charge for the transmission of letters from India to London is so heavy as to prevent Indian problem makers and solvers communicating with us more frequently; but, as you surmise, we cannot undertake to bear the cost of our clives. Why not use the postal card? Your solutions of Nos. 1857, 1858, and 1859 are correct.

W H D (Liverpool).—It is not Problem No. 1866, but your attempted solution of it that is unsound.

F I B (South Shields).—Both are wide of the mark; nevertheless, be not disheartened at one or two failures.

J S (Exeter).—The privilege of capturing en passant belongs to the Pawns only.

A C (Broad-street).—We are obliged to you for the trouble you have taken. See note to the solution below.

G H (Kentish Town).—We should recommend to a student of openings Staunton's Handbook, Gossip's "Theory of the Openings," and the German "Handbuch."

Toz (Manchester).—We have to thank you for the book of diagrams. The "Chess Museum" is a very handsome and useful volume.

A B (Derby).—You may claim a Queen for every Pawn advanced to the eighth square, and may, therefore, have nine Queens on the board.

J G B (Ramsgate).—The two-move problem, if found correct, shall appear; the other is unworthy of you, and will be returned if you desire it.

ONNO (Utrecht).—The words "Turf, Field, and Farm," at the head of a game of chess, imply that the game has been taken from a newspaper published under that title.

TRIAL (Glasgow).—The position of the Pawns is a defect in the problem referred to.

A D (Brussels).—We are very pleased to hear from you again.

R W (Cheltenham).—See the answer to Wilkie in our last issue.

H J (Manchester).—Thanks. The game shall appear.

C W B (Gravesend).—If you will send a diagram of No. 1866 we will endeavour to answer your question. It must have been published nearly five years ago.

G B (Chester).—Thanks. Mr. Blackburne's games are always acceptable.

T C (Poole).—In answer to the advance of the Pawn White plays 2. Kt to K B 2nd.

PROBLEM No. 1867.—The author of this problem requests our readers to place a Black Pawn on K Kt 4th, designing to prevent the action of the Queen and Rook—at the fifth rank. We have already received a large number of proposed solutions of this problem beginning with 1. Q takes P (ch), the sender overlooking that the move of the Black King discloses check on the White King. These correspondents will please re-examine the position.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1864 received from Toz, H E Steegman, M D B, C J Stephen, Athboy, J M G (Sandy Cove), R Shindler, F J Ramos, J A S Moreno, H A Moes, Coalscuttle, and H B.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1865 received from W J Eggleston, G H Holloway, W F Welch, H E Steegman, M D B, J Bunstead, A H Tongue, Black Watch, A E O (Llanely), C B Carlon (Gliffon), O Wolter, Emile Fran, C J Stephen, E J Barrett, Vleurat (Brussels), Toz, J Radermacher, R Shindler, E N Noble, P O B (Tunstall), Rycroft, H A Moes, F J Ramos, J A S Moreno, G C Baxter, J R Bapp (Munich), H A Moorhouse, H Cockle, and Onno (Utrecht).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1866 received from H B, W M Curtis, Lulu, F H Baynes, Bishopstowe, E P Vulliamy, East Marden, Toz, G H Holloway, Tobias, W Leeson, Cant, Norma Rumbold, H Langford, M D B, Julia Short, H L Dyke, James Dobson, F A Bright, Helen Lee, H Barrett, Shadforth, East Marden, D Templeton, W Warren, R H Brooks, A E Nurse, Dabbs, H L Cator, Elsie, D W Kell, R Ingers II, F W Williams, W D Jones, Nerina, T Greenbank, Alpha, S Lowe, Z Ingold, T Barrington, Ben Nevis, G Fobrooke, G L Mayne, Senbe, W de P Croux, C B Carlon (Gliffon), W L S N Warner, An Old Hand, E Emsbury, Brane, J Radermacher, Vleurat (Brussels), J M G (Sandy Cove), R Shindler, Dr F St, Problematicus, O Wolter, R Arnold, Kitten, Lorna, M O Halloran, H Brewster S Farrant, R Jessop, Copiapino, Wanstead, W J Eggleston, A T Ridding, J W W Emile Fran, E H H V, Johnnie, J E M F, Rycroft, Orazio, C F Jones, W S Leest, H A Moes, R F N Banks, O Wolter, Fred West, G C Baxter, W South, C H Coster, H A Moorhouse, Onno (Utrecht), Trial, E L G, T H Lee Warner, Pope, James R Dow, G L Colborne, L Noren (Sweden), Wilkie, Boltsbridge, and C F Jones.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1864.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Kt 8th	K to B 3rd
2. R to Q R 8th	Any move
3. Queen mates.	

The foregoing is the author's solution, but the problem can be solved in several other ways.

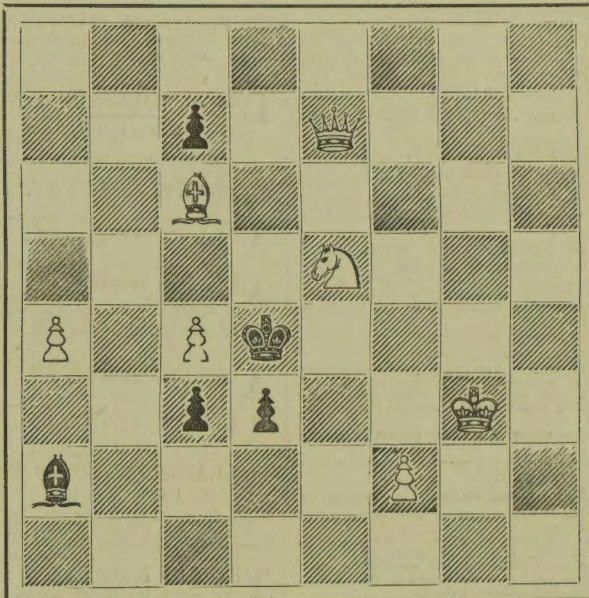
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1865.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes K B P	Any move
2. Q, R, or either, Kt mates accordingly.	

## PROBLEM No. 1868.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

An interesting Game played recently at Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills, India, between the Rev. HENRY POPE and an Amateur of Madras.

(Allgier-Kieseritsky.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. E. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to B 4th	Q to K 2nd

This move has been condemned by the authorities as giving White an advantage in the opening. The correct line of play here is 6. P to Q 4th followed by 7. B to Q 3rd, if White takes Pawn with Pawn.

7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd
8. B takes P (ch)	K to Q sq
9. Q B takes P	

The usual move here is 9. B to Kt 3rd, and the Handbook continues the variation to the advantage of the first player.

9.	B to Q 2nd
Black gives White time to develop his game at this point. It would have been better to have taken the Kt at once, for if then 10. P takes P (ch), B to Q 2nd; and	

10. Kt to B 3rd	P takes Kt
11. B to Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd
12. Castles	B to Kt 2nd
13. P takes P	Q takes P
14. R to B 5th	Q to K 2nd
15. P to K 5th	Q takes B
16. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd

This looks very weak, but we cannot discern any good move for Black in this position.

17. R takes Kt	B takes R
18. B takes B (ch)	K to B 2nd
19. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
20. P to K 6th	

The ending is very well played by White.

20.	Q to R 4th
21. B to Q 4th (ch).	Black resigned.

The inauguration of the winter season is marked, as usual, by matches between neighbouring chess associations in London and the provinces. On the 22nd ult., ten representatives of the Liverpool Club visited Manchester, and engaged an equal number of members of the local club. After four hours' play each side had won four games and three others were drawn, but the match was eventually decided in favour of Liverpool by the judgment of an arbitrator, pronounced upon the unfinished games. The objections to this practice are so obvious, and have been so frequently stated, that it is unnecessary to repeat them; but we must express our surprise that the practical men of the North should accept the result of a match decided for or against them upon theoretical grounds.—The amateurs of Cheshire and Burslem met in the former town on the 29th ult., nine players on each side. The competitors were paired according to their reputed chess force, and in the result Burslem won by 144 points to 114. After play the visitors were entertained by the Cheshire Club, and a scheme for the formation of a North Staffordshire Chess Association was, on the motion of Mr. Beach, discussed and adopted. A few days before the match above recorded, Mr. Blackburne visited the Potteries, and at Burslem played ten games sans voir, winning six games, drawing three, and losing one, the winner being Mr. Peaty. The champion afterwards encountered twenty-four players simultaneously, defeating twenty and drawing with four. On the 26th ult. a drawn match was played between the clubs of Llanely and Swansea.

In London the Ladies' College Club has been successful against the Excelsior. Miss Florence Down drew her game opposed to a strong adversary, and Miss Helen Down won one and lost one.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1876) of Mr. Archibald McLachlan, formerly of Melbourne, but late of Hatherley Hall, Cheltenham, who died on Oct. 14 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth McLachlan, the widow, David Aitchison, and William Richmond Mewburn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, and such part of his household furniture and effects as she may select; and to his executors, Mr. Aitchison and Mr. Mewburn, 100 guineas each. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, if she shall so long remain unmarried; and then as to £12,500 and one third of the remainder for his daughter Emily Charlotte, and the other two thirds for his daughters Mrs. Mary Ann Douglas and Mrs. Helen Upward Eden.

The will (dated Feb. 15, 1876) of Admiral Charles Edmunds, late of Worthing, who died on the 1st ult., at No. 2, Park-place Villas, Paddington, was proved on the 25th ult. by Alfred Sayres Edmunds, the brother, and Howard Charles Ward, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths nineteen guineas to the National Life-Boat Association, and legacies to brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, godchildren, and others. The residue of his property is to be divided equally between his nephews and nieces, Howard Charles Ward, Emily Ward, Adela Johnson, George Harry Edmunds, Ernest Edward Edmunds, George Richard Edmunds, Walter Edmunds, and Herbert Sayres Edmunds.

The will (dated July 9, 1879) of Mr. William Lane, late of No. 4, Bedford-place, Russell-square, and of Chipperfield House, Herts, who died on Sept. 25 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by William Ralph Lane, the son, and John Cragg, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, all his furniture and effects; to his executors, £100 each; and an annuity to his son Herbert during the lifetime of his widow. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then, subject to a provision for his daughters, Mrs. Lydia Cragg and Mrs. Jessie Matilda Morris, and for his son Herbert, for his four sons, William Ralph, Henry James, Edwin Frederick, and Arthur.

The will (dated April 8, 1876) of Mrs. Jane Smith, late of No. 73, Eaton-square, and of Bella Vista, Bournemouth, who died on Oct. 1 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Oswald Augustus Smith and Eric Carrington Smith, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. Among numerous other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the National Sanatorium, Bournemouth; Firs Bank Home, Bournemouth; and the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Gough-square, Chelsea; and the residue of her property to her brother, General Maberley.

The will (dated Oct. 14, 1872) of Mr. Thomas Entwisle, late of Wolhayes, near Christchurch, Hants, who died on Aug. 26 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Entwisle, the widow, and Arthur Entwisle, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1877) of Mr. Clement Tudway Swanston, Q.C., who died on Sept. 22 last, was proved on the 17th ult., by the Hon. Mrs. Anne Swanston, the widow, and the Hon. Edward Romilly, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator devises his Twickenham estates to his son Clement Romilly; his Leatherhead estate to his daughter Caroline Frances; his houses at Queen's Gate-terrace to his son William Knight Bruce; his Cosham estate to his son Edward Sherland; and his Forton and Cowes estate to his daughter Beatrice Hilda; subject in each case to the payment of a considerable annuity for life to his widow and other charges. To his wife he leaves his furniture and effects, and the residue of his property is to be divided between his children.

Some particulars of the will of Mrs. S. A. Dillwyn, late of No. 1, Raby-place, Bath, are given by the Bristol and Bath papers. She bequeaths the following legacies to the under-mentioned local and other charities:—To the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society, £500 each; to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Religious Tract Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Irish Church Missions, £300 each; to the Native Pastorate in India, under the Rev. Thomas Valpy French, the Anti-Slavery Society, and the Colonial and Continental Church Society, £200 each; to the Lowestoft Sailors' Bethel, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Bath City Mission, £100 each; to the Bath Temperance Society, the Bath Penitentiary, the Seamen's Mission, of which W. H. Langley, Esq., of Bath, was formerly the treasurer or secretary, the St. James's (Bath) District Visiting Society, the St. James's (Bath) Schools, the poor of St. James's, Bath; the St. Mark's School, Lyncombe, Bath; the poor of St. Mark's, Lyncombe, Bath; the Lord's Day Observance Society, and the Society for Boatmen and Fishermen at Lowestoft, £50 each. To the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, the London Protestant Reformation Society, the Bath Mendicity Society, the London Protestant Institute, the Disabled Church Missionaries' Fund, the Shipwrecked Fishermen's Society, the Bath Bible and Domestic Female Mission, the Edinburgh Medical Mission, the Bath Church Association, the Bath Homeopathic Dispensary, the Peace Society, London; the Lord's Day Rest Association, London; the Association for the Diffusion of Pure Literature, Adelphi, London; the Bath Royal United Hospital, and the Association for Promoting Female Education in the East, £19 19s. each. To the Bath Cabmen's Mission; the Bath Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution; the Bath Moravian Mission, the Bath British and Foreign School Society, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Bath; and the Bath Victoria Schools, £10 each.

At a meeting in Oldham, called by the Mayor, it has been resolved to establish a Chamber of Commerce.

The Oldham Town Council have resolved to promote a new Improvement Bill, which is to confer borrowing powers to the extent of £370,000.

The arrivals of live stock at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were again small, consisting of only 141 head of cattle. There were no arrivals of either live sheep or pigs. With fresh meat on board, five steamers arrived.

The Gazette announces the appointments of Mr. George Francis Birt Jenner, now a Second Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Consul-General in the Island of Cuba; and of Mr. John Elijah Blunt, C.B., to be her Majesty's Consul-General for the Vilayets of Salonica, Epirus, Monastir, Cossova, and for the Sandjak of Thessaly.

The Duke of Rutland has accepted the presidency of the centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, being formed at Leicester. Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart, M.P., and other members of the Order of St. John, have within the last month opened new centres at Liverpool, Bristol, Keswick, Hereford, Mansfield, Eckington, Twickenham, and Colchester.



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